Missouri Teamster

souri Teamsters and Their Families

ON OF TEAMSTERS JOINT COUNCIL 13, ST. LOUIS, MO. July 21, 1972

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House Kills Move to Deny Food Stamps to Strikers

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Labor has won another victory in Congress over an attempt to deny food stamps to needy families if any member of the household happens to be involved in a strike.

THE TRIUMPH came when the House, by a 199-180 vote, rejected the proposal to ban strikers' families from eligibility for the assistance as an amendment to the Department of Agriculture's appropriations' bill. Last year Congress beat down a similar attempt.

The move to discriminate against strikers was led, as it has been previously, by Rep. Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.). He tried earlier to get the Appropriations Committee to adopt his amendment.

Michel, aided by Reps. John B. Anderson and Philip Crane, two other Illinois Republicans, and some Southern Democrats, argued that food stamps to strikers prolong strikes and represent an "unfair" use of taxpayers' money. They cited a recent study on the matter.

"What the proponents of the amendment did not bring out, however," an AFL-CIO spokesman pointed out, "was that this so-called objective study was financed by three industry foundations and 13 company managements."

OPPOSITION to the amendment was led by Reps. Leonore Sullivan (D-Mo.) and Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.), who also have led the opposition to discrimination against strikers in past years. This time they were joined by a number of other members of the House, including Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.)

Mrs. Sullivan, Foley and Speaker Albert all emphasized that the move to take stamps from strikers' families was "class" legislation. As Mrs. Sullivan put it, "The issue here is whether we place in an appropriations bill a provision which changes

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Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-St. Louis) and Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) led the successful fight in the House of Representatives against moves to deny food stamps to strikers. (PAI Photo)

Joint Council Endorses 84 In Primaries

Speaker James E. Godfrey of the Missouri House of Representatives who is seeking the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor, heads the list of candidates endorsed by Joint Council 13 on recommendation of its D.R.I.V.E. Committee.

JOINT COUNCIL 13 endorsements for the primary elections on Aug. 8 are being published in this issue in the form of a special Voters Guide on Pages 8 and 9.

Dale Ferris, chairman of the Joint Council 13 D.R.I.V.E. Committee, said the list of endorsements is the result of several months of work by his committee.

In all, 84 candidates — 78 Democrats and six Republicans — were endorsed. Most of them are incumbents.

GODFREY IS ONE of seven Democrats seeking their party's nomination as lieutenant governor.

The office of lieutenant governor was the highest for which Joint Council 13 endorsed candidates this year.

On recommendation of its D.R.I.V.E. Committee, the Joint Council voted in April not to endorse anyone for the gubernatorial nomination of either major party.

That action left affiliated local union's free to support candidates of their own choices.

JAMES C. KIRKPATRICK who is seeking reelection as Missouri Secretary of State was endorsed by Joint Council 13 for the Democratic nomination.

E. J. Cantrell of Overland received the council's nod for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer in a five-man field.

All incumbent Congressmen whose districts are wholly or partially in Joint Council 13's area were endorsed for renomination. They are Bill Clay in the First District; James Symington in the Second; Leonor Sullivan in the Third; Dick Ichord in the Eighth; Bill Hungate in the Ninth, and Bill Burlison in the Tenth.

SIX CANDIDATES seeking their party's nomination for State Senator were endorsed by Joint Council 13. They are Democrats John J. Johnson of the 15th District and A. M. Spradling Jr. of the 27th District who are unopposed and Democrats Donald J. Gralike in the First District; Lawrence J. Lee in the Third District, Raymond Howard in the Fifth District, and Maurice Schechter in the 13th District.

Among 58 Democrats endorsed for their party's nomination to seats in the Missouri House of Representatives is House Speaker pro tem Patrick Hickey of St. Ann, a long-time friend of Teamsters.

HICKEY IS seeking re-nomination and re-election from the 72nd District in St. Louis County contrary to reports in the commercial press which claimed he was retiring.

The Joint Council made only one endorsement for an office listed on the ballot below that of State

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GEB for Nixon

The General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters this week by majority vote approved endorsement of President Richard M. Nixon for reelection.

Columbia Shop Votes For Local 833

JEFFERSON CITY—Employees of McGraw-Edison Co., in Columbia, Mo., voted overwhelmingly for representation by Teamster Local 833 in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

Willard L. (Swede) Anderson, Local 833 secretary-treasurer, said 23 shipping clerks and warehousemen were eligible to ballot. The vote was 15 for the union, 2 against, and 2 votes were challenged.

Local 603 Members Okay Bylaw Changes

Members of Local 603 at a special meeting on June 25 ratified a number of important changes in the local union's constitution and bylaws, Edward J. Lammert, secretary-treasurer, reports.

LAMMERT said 82 members voted for the changes and two voted against. One blank ballot was cast.

He said the amended constitution and bylaws have been forwarded to IBT General President Frank E. Fitzsimmons for approval. After his approval is received, they will be printed in booklet form and the new booklets will be given to all members, Lammert said.

One of the major changes made in the constitution and bylaws involves the reduction of full-time officers from the present four to only three, Lammert said.

UNDER THE amended bylaws, only the secretary-treasurer, who is the principal officer of the local union; the president, and the recording secretary will also be full-time business agents. He said in the future, the vice president will be part-time as will be the trustees.

Lammert explained that the new bylaws also incorporate changes mandated by the International Convention last summer, especially as they involve additional powers given to the principal officers of local unions.

THE AMENDED bylaws spell out that the secretary-treasurer in general shall supervise, conduct and control all of the business and affairs of the local union, its officers and employees.

The new document further spells out that the secretary-treasurer shall have "without limitation, the right to appoint members of the union to chair meetings and to preserve order therein."

The amended bylaws also spell out that the secretary-treasurer has charge of all labor controversies involving the local union. Further, he has the authority to interpret the bylaws and "to decide all questions of law thereunder" between meetings of the local union's executive board.

THE PRESIDENT of the local union has the authority to appoint all committees.

Another major provision in the amended bylaws calls for the imposition of $10 fines for absences from special local union meetings, Lammert said.

SPECIAL NOTICE To Our Readers

When sending in address changes to the Missouri Teamster, please include your local union number and whether or not you are retired. This information is necessary. The changes cannot be made without it.

New Voters Registered

A total of 2,317 persons in the Tandy Area were registered to vote in a pre-primary registration drive.

The registration campaign was conducted by the St. Louis Chapter of the A. Philip Randolph Institute in cooperation with the Tandy Area Council from June 5 until the primary registration deadline on July 11, Marvin Jamerson said.

Democrats Name Eagleton To Run With Sen. McGovern

By HARRY CONN
Of the PAI Staff

MIAMI BEACH—Democratic hopes for ousting Richard M. Nixon from the White House next January rest with Presidential nominee George McGovern of South Dakota and Vice-Presidential nominee Thomas Eagleton of Missouri.

THE DEMOCRATS wrapped it all together in a spirited finale of the convention in the early morning hours. It saw all the competing candidates join on the rostrum in the facade if not the substance of party unity. Only Governor George Wallace was absent but the Alabama delegation's solid support of McGovern's choice of Eagleton for Vice-President seemed to bring Wallace into the unity demonstration.

It started with Eagleton's acceptance of the Vice-Presidential nomination which aroused the McGovern supporters. But it was Senator Edward Kennedy, with an eloquent endorsement of McGovern in a slashing attack on the Nixon Administration, who brought all the delegates to their feet in rousing enthusiasm.

McGOVERN, who appeared to be almost out of the race only a few months ago, won an overwhelming first ballot victory at the Democratic National Convention here.

The South Dakota Senator had some trade union backing but the AFL-CIO threw its support to Senators Hubert Humphrey, Edmund Muskie and Henry Jackson.

Before the first ballot, however, Humphrey and Muskie withdrew their candidacy. Their moves followed convention action which restored to McGovern 151 votes from California which the convention Credentials Committeee had given to other candidates based upon their primary election vote.

With Humphrey and Muskie out, the AFL-CIO encouraged its delegates to support the candidacies of Jackson or Mrs. Shirley Chisholm of New York.

OF THE FIVE formally nominated candidates, McGovern received 1,864.95 votes, Jackson 486.65, Wallace 377.50, Chisholm 101.45 and Sanford 74.50.

As a Member of Congress, McGovern has a 71-to-5 right and wrong record on AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education rating sheet. He has been most sharply

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On the National Scene

Worker Expectations Told

PALO ALTO, Calif. (PAI) — Younger, better educated workers will no longer tolerate a job life-style that seeks to dehumanize the mind and soul of man in favor of the traditional emphasis on the profit motive, Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons told some 250 students at the Stanford Graduate School of Business here.

Labor-management relations today is complicated by the driving desire of young workers to keep up with the constantly rising inflation while the older workers are more concerned with the security of a pension, declared the Teamsters leader.

Despite the younger person's very real economic concerns, Fitzsimmons said the worker gives growing attention to the "conditions on the job site in terms of the total environment."

Today's worker asks: "Is it a safe place to work? Is it pleasant? Is it a place where he can perform useful work?" Beyond that noted Fitzsimmons, "Is it a place where opportunity for advancement exists?"

Jobless Aid Extended

WASHINGTON — Congress has voted to keep alive an emergency program of extended unemployment benefits in states with the highest jobless rates.

The House of Representatives voted a six-month extension late last month and the Senate cleared it a day later for President Nixon's signature.

If final action hadn't come before Congress closed shop for the Democratic National Convention, jobless workers in 18 high-unemployment states and Puerto Rico would have been ineligible for any more benefits after their state benefits ran out. The program would have expired on June 30.

For Public Employee Law

WASHINGTON (PAI) — The newly-elected secretary-treasurer of the State, County and Municipal Employees, William Lucy, charged here that "management would have public employees separate and unequal from their private sector counterparts in terms of workers' rights and protection," and called for Federal legislation "to correct this injustice."

He said "the Fair Labor Standards Act, in total, does not apply to public employees, nor does the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, the Unemployment Insurance Law, the Welfare and Pension Fund Disclosure Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act."

U.S. Labor Cost Hikes Low

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Despite the propaganda charges that American labor is pricing itself out of the market, the U.S. Department of Labor now reports that during 1971 unit labor costs in the United States rose "less than one-third the rates of increase in Canada, Japan and most European countries."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics found that unit costs in U.S. manufacturing industries rose 2.7 per cent as compared with an average rise of 4 per cent a year during the five-year period between 1965 to 1970. For other major manufacturing countries, the rate of increase averaged more than 8 per cent.

IBT Supports Pipeline

WASHINGTON (TNS) — The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in a letter to Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), has thrown its support behind President Nixon's proposed legislation on the trans-Alaska pipeline.

The letter, signed by Teamster General President Frank E. Ftzsimmons says in part:

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters views this legislation and the tremendous benefits it portends as one of the most important and vital programs to be before the Congress in recent times."

Intercity Truck Haul up

WASHINGTON (TNS)—Intercity freight tonnage transported by truck increased an even 6 per cent during 1971, according to the American Trucking Assns., Inc.

Tonnage increased in all four quarters of last year, said the ATA, to register the strong gain over the 1970 figures.

The ATA findings were based on a survey of the operations of more than 2,300 intercity common and contract motor carriers of property.

Anti-Labor Laws Voided

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (PAI) — Five Texas state anti-labor laws have been declared unconstitutional by a three-judge Federal panel in a landmark ruling here.

The court held that in the 1966-1967 melon strike of the AFL-CIO Farm Workers in the Rio Grande Valley, the Texas Rangers illegally used these laws to break the strike.

Sears to Pay 'Equally'

WASHINGTON — Sears Roebuck and Co., as a result of Department of Labor court action, has agreed to pay saleswomen and female department managers at a store in Owensboro, Ky., at the same rates as men.

Under a consent decree entered by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, Sears also paid nine saleswomen and five women division managers a total of $50,282 in back wages dating from June 16, 1967.

High Court's Vindication Of Steamfitters Is Hailed

WASHINGTON—In an important decision, the United States Supreme Court late last month overturned the convictions of Steamfitters Local 562 in St. Louis and three of its officers on charges of Taft-Hartley Act violations in connection with political contributions.

IN ITS DECISION the court nailed down the right of labor organizations to establish voluntary funds.

The court's decision, by a 6 to 2 vote, established the right of unions to be active in political affairs. Voting for the decision were Justices William J. Brennan Jr. who wrote the decision; William O. Douglas, Potter Stewart, Byron R. White, Thurgood Marshall and William H. Rehnquist.

Dissenting were Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justice Lewis F. Powell. Justice Harry Blackmun, who ruled on the case as a Justice of the U.S. Court of Appeals in St. Louis, did not participate in the deliberations or the decision of the Supreme Court.

THE SUPREME COURT reversed the convictions of three Local 562 officers, George Seaton, the late Lawrence L. Callanan and the late John J. Lawler, who had been sentenced to one year in prison and fined $1,000 each and of the local itself which had been fined $5,000.

The Supreme Court found that U.S. District Judge John K. Regan, who presided at the trial, had committed judicial error in his instructions to the jury.

The Supreme Court did not rule on whether the donations to Local 562's political fund were voluntary. The court declared that key issue to be the only one not decided at the trial. The court left the Department of Justice the option to try again to prove that contributions were not voluntary.

IN ITS DECISION, however, the court's majority declared that:

One. Unions are permitted to "establish, administer and solicit contributions for a political fund."

Two. Voluntary political funds are legal so long as the contributions are segregated from union funds.

Three. The contributor must not be coerced and must know that the fund is to be used for political purposes.

Four. Union officials are free to solicit such funds and use them as they see fit.

THE MAJORITY of justices said the last three rights were clearly established in the Taft-Hartly Act and through the legislative history of the act.

The first right, the court majority held, also was implied in the act and has since been further made clear in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 which came into effect while the Steamfitters' case was before the Supreme Court.

At the heart of the government's case against Local 562 and its officers had been its contention that the union's political program violated the Taft-Hartley Act because of use of union treasury funds for political purposes even though contributions were voluntary.

THE GOVERNMENT also had challenged the right of a union to "establish, administer and solicit contributions" for a political fund.

Since the Supreme Court found that the only thing not proven during the case was whether the contributions were made voluntarily and since the government during the prosecution of the case conceded that they were, it is highly improbable that it can prove that they were not.

The vindication of Local 562 and its officers was hailed by labor spokesmen as a great victory.

'Right to Work' Group Loses Case

TULSA, Okla. (PAI)—A Federal Court judge here has issued a landmark decision upholding the union shop, the agency shop and organized labor's traditional financial support for economic, social and political programs.

CHIEF JUDGE Allen E. Barrow of the U.S. District Court for Northern Oklahoma has issued a 20-page decision overruling the efforts of the so-called "National Right to Work Committee" and its tax-exempt foundation to stop union activities and to have the agency and union shops declared invalid.

The decision was hailed by President Leonard Woodcock of the United Auto Workers.

The Tulsa lawsuit had been filed originally in November, 1967 in the names of 23 employees of the McDonnell-Douglas Co. aerospace plant here where UAW Local 1093 represents the workers. However, four of the employees later sent letters withdrawing their names as plaintiffs.

JUDGE BARROW ruled in effect that the "right-to-work" group failed to prove their charges against the union. He said the union gives fair representation to the workers, that the agency and union shop clauses are legal, valid and enforceable, and that restraining UAW's political activities might well be antagonistic to the Federal Constitution's First Amendment.

"Judge Barrow's decision approves the UAW system of internal remedies and our union security provisions of our contracts, and affirms the constitutional right of the UAW to engage in political activities," Woodcock said.

"It would have been a sad day for democracy and for union members in particular if the case had gone the other way."

THE CASE is considered of national significance to labor unions and their members because of the "right-to-work" group's attack on union security and on convention-endorsed political and social activities, said UAW General Counsel Stephen I. Schlossberg, who headed the union's legal team in the case. The "right-to-work" committee solicited funds across the nation for this and other lawsuits launched against the UAW and other unions.

The suit charged the union with diverting part of those workers' agency shop (and later, union shop) payments to support candidates, legislative programs and political and economic doctrines they opposed. They also petitioned the Court to declare the agency and union shops illegal because of UAW's political and other activities.

Judge Barrow rejected these contentions, saying the provisions already in UAW's constitution meet the complainant's objections. Moreover, he noted, the U.S. Supreme Court has encouraged labor unions to establish internal and constitutional remedies such as the UAW has long had. He recognized the constitutional right of unions to engage in traditional political activity.

POINTING UP the intense participation by the "National Right to Work Committee" and its tax-exempt foundation in the lawsuit is the fact that their law firm took part in the case in opposition to the union.

Also among the "right-to-work" group's lawyers in the Tulsa case was the firm of attorneys which formerly served as general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers as well as another attorney who now is counsel for the California "Right-to Work" Committee.

Said Woodcock, "We are still involved in six other cases financed by these right-to-work fanatics and we are still trying to get the Nixon Justice and Labor Departments to investigate their questionable tactics.

"So the fight is far from finished. Judge Barrow's decision is, however, an important milestone in this long and expensive legal battle."

No Question About It

Little Robin Vercruse thinks it's unfair and her mother, Susan, thinks it's unfair. They recently helped picket a West Covina, Calif., grocery store in support of Teamsters Local 547. The local union is striking against Royal Himmel Liquor for living wages and conditions. It is promoting a boycott of Royal Himmel products through pickets like the one pictured. (PAI Photo)

Asbestos Union Head Is Victim of Cancer

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Organized labor's fight for effective restrictions on asbestos exposure was tragically dramatized here by the death from cancer of President Albert H. Hutcheson of the Asbestos Workers at the age of 61.

Hutcheson's two predecessors as presidents of the union, the secretary-treasurer and a number of vice presidents have also fallen victims of cancer.

THE UNION has worked closely with Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City who has headed intensive studies showing the relationship between asbestos and various forms of cancer.

Earlier this year Hutcheson wrote to Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson that since Asbestos Workers work under such dangerous conditions "we ask that at least one job be surveyed and inspected (for asbestos dust counts) for each of the 850 employers with whom we have contracts."

George C. Guenther, assistant secretary of Labor and director of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, rejected Hutcheson's request, saying "it will not be possible." He asked the union leader for a list of firms and job locations to include them in routine checks.

AIDES TO Hutcheson say that he was extremely unhappy over the Guenther letter.

It was several months later that Hutcheson died in a Fairfax, Va. hospital near Washington.

Guenther's OSHA did set an asbestos standard but unionists are bitter about it charging that the level of exposure permitted is too high. In addition, it will not become effective for four years so that tens of thousands of workers in both asbestos production and insulation are expected to become cancer victims.

Hutcheson started working with insulating materials in 1930, was admitted to the union in 1943, elected business agent of Local 5, Los Angeles, in 1949, and served ten years in that capacity.

HE BECAME an international vice president in April 1950 and in the same year was elected President of the Western States Conference of Asbestos Workers which position he held until he was appointed assistant to the president in 1958 and was elected secretary-treasurer in 1960, and unanimously reelected in 1962.

He was elected president in September, 1967 and held this position until his death.

Local 688 Plans Job Safety Seminar

Study Job Safety Law

Claude Brown, Local 688 education director (left, front row); Tom Button, Local 688's chief steward at Crane (third from left, front row); Marion Shoemate, Local 688's chief steward at Cupples (second from left, second row), and Ken DeGrande, Distributive Workers of America Local 102 staff representative (right, second row), were among 16 Missouri unionists who recently attended a short course on the Occupational Safety and Health Act at the University of Missouri—Columbia.

A special seminar on the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 for Local 688 stewards in industrial shops is being planned, Claude Brown, the local union's education director, announces.

THE SEMINAR will explain the law and the rights it gives to workers.

Brown and two Local 688 stewards—Arthur (Tom) Button, chief steward at Crane, and Marion Shoemate, a chief steward at Cupples—were among 16 unionists who attended a recent short course at the University of Missouri-Columbia to learn more about the law.

The new law unequivocally guarantees American workers the right to safe and healthful work places and security against employer retaliation if they claim the right.

THE LAW was hailed by labor leaders and friends of working Americans when it was passed.

It is, however, now in danger of becoming merely an ineffective piece of legislation for several reasons:

Employers as a whole are less than enthusiastic about complying with it.

The Nixon administration is making no effort to get the funding necessary to meaningfully enforce the law.

FURTHERMORE, the Nixon administration is trying to push the responsibility for enforcing the act off on the states even though the insufficiency of state action in this area was the reason for passing the law in the first place.

The representatives of business in Congress are always ready to undermine the effectiveness of the law. (See separate story on the latest effort elsewhere on this page.)

To stem this weakening of a good law and to insure that it is enforced, pressure must come from the workers who are now exposed to unsafe and unhealthful conditions at their workplaces.

Local 688 and unions everywhere and on all levels are launching programs to educate their members so they can know their rights under the law and claim them, Brown said.

Contract For New 610 Shop

Local 610 has negotiated an initial agreement with Hueffmeier Bros., a commercial sanitation company, Harland Horn, secretary-treasurer, reports.

The contract,, covering 27 newly organized members of Local 610, provides for wage increases, better health and welfare benefits, and improved working conditions, holidays and vacations.

Glenn Boyer negotiated for the union. He was assisted by Gene Ballman, a representative of the Hueffmeier employees.

Hueffmeier Bros. is a division of the Macke Corp., Horn said.

Local 603 Increases Approved

Local 603 members since July 1 have been receiving third year increases called for in their contract.

Edward J. Lammert, secretary-treasurer, reports that the increases called for in the contract won Pay Board approval through the St. Louis Internal Revenue Service office.

Increases include $10 a week for all office workers; $12 a week for wholesale and ice cream drivers and inside plant workers; and $8 a week for retail drivers, novelty workers and metropolitan tractor-trailer ice cream drivers.

Also included in the package is an additional $1 a week towards the pension fund and 50 cents a week for the health and welfare fund which will be set aside as a fund to pay $1,000 death benefits to the survivors of retired Local 603 members, Lammert said.

Strike Idleness Down

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Man-days of idleness caused by work stoppages amounted to 1.3 working days out of a 1,000 in May 1972, the Labor Department reported. The figure represented a reduction in the ratio from April as well as from May 1971.

Job Safety Act Seriously Undermined in Congress

WASHINGTON—Organized labor, seeking more funds in the House of Representatives for job health and safety, has sustained surprise, below-the-belt blows from Congress.

IN ADOPTING its Labor Department appropriation bill, the House suddenly passed an amendment, introduced by ultra-conservative Rep. Paul Findley (R-Ill.), which would, in effect, exempt employers with 25 or less employes from coverage of the 1970 Occupational Health and Safety Act.

Labor legislative representatives expressed confidence that the provision could be knocked out in a House-Senate conference on Labor Department appropriations.

However, the Senate followed the lead of the House and quickly passed its own measure excluding small employers from the act, Focus, the weekly newsletter of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, reported last week. The Senate bill exempts employers with 15 or fewer workers. All that remains to be done on this matter in the House-Senate conference is to determine what figure between those two will prevail.

Missouri's Senators Thomas F. Eagleton and Stuart Symington voted with the minority against this crippling amendment. The Senate vote was 45 to 41 for the amendment.

According to the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Senate measure would exclude about 85 per cent of the 5,000,000 employers and 20 per cent of the 60,000,000 workers now covered by the act.

Under the Findley amendment some 90 percent of the nation's five million employers would be excluded from the act and about 30 per cent of the 60 million workers currently covered.

"THERE ARE far more accidents in the smaller plants," an AFL-CIO spokesman told PAI. "It would be criminal if these workers were denied protection."

It was Findley's contention that OSHA was harassing small businessmen. The AFL-CIO spokesman ridiculed this, saying "inspectors don't go into barber shops."

OSHA, in its own release prior to the vote, said that there had been no harassment of small businesses by its staff.

Technically, either amend ment would be effective for one year if it went through the House-Senate conference. It forbids OSHA from paying inspectors for safety checks in establishments of 25 or less employees.

ACTUALLY, if small businessmen have any gripes they will have an opportunity to air them when a House Select Committee on Small Business holds hearings this month.

In September, Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.), co-author of the act, plans oversight hearings. At this time organized labor hopes to show how, far from harassing small business, OSHA has been dragging its feet.

Aside from the OSHA amendment, labor representatives expressed some satisfaction over both the Labor Department and Health, Education and Welfare Department budgets but said they would seek more from the Senate.

The House appropriation for the HEW and Labor Departments was $28.6 billion, $1.3 billion more than the Nixon administration had asked for.

Among labor backed improvements in the Senate bill was appropriation of $25 million more for the Occupation Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute of Occupational Health. If finally approved, that provision would mean 400 more job safety inspectors and $10 million more for job health research.

Manuals Are Free

Extra copies of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters manual on job health and safety are available free of charge.

As we reported in our June issue, extra copies originally were to cost 20 cents apiece. Since then, the decision has been made to make them available without cost.

Requests for more than 15,000 copies so far indicate a strong concern at the local level for a better understanding of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and rights of workers under that law which the booklet describes.

Requests for copies of the booklet should be sent to Focus, 25 Louisana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20001.

Safety Council Opposed

CHICAGO—Organized labor was joined by the Chicago-based National Safety Council in its opposition to the bills passed in Congress which exempt small businesses from provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Council President Howard Pyle in a telegram urged Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Appropirations Subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations, to have his committee throw out the House-passed rider.

"Employees of small businesses," Pyle said in his telegram, "are just as entitled to occupational safety and health protection as employees of larger enterprises."

Local 600 Election Case Shut

The U.S. Department of Labor has notified IBT General President Frank E. Fitzsimmons and Don Lane, president of Local 600, that it has closed its file on complaints about Local 600's last election.

The letter was from Leonard J. Lurie, director of the department's Labor-Management Services Administration. Complaints alleging violations of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 in connection with the election had been filed.

Lurie wrote the department's investigation "failed to disclose any violations of Title IV of the Act which may have affected the outcome of the election."

The letter further said that the "denial of the right of an observer to observe effectively is a violation which, although it may not have affected the outcome of the election, should be corrected in regard to future elections."

"In view of the foregoing," the letter from Lurie concluded, "we are closing our file in this case with the concurrence of the Solicitor of Labor."

Agency Aids With Noise

The St. Louis Hearing and speech center has a complete consultant program to assist small companies in meeting hearing conservation standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

Mrs. Corley Thompson, the center's executive director, also announced that the organization's $40,000 mobile unit is ready to serve industry and its employees.

The unit can provide four valid audiograms every ten minutes. Audiograms indicate the hearing ability of persons. Such audiograms should become part of the permanent health records of employees and periodic re-checks should be made to determine if the noise level in plants is damaging, she said.

The new law requires the establishment of effective hearing conservation programs in plants, she said.

The St. Louis Hearing and Speech Center is a United Fund Agency.

Council Formed To Coordinate Plant Organizing

ST. LOUIS (TNS)—A Stokeley-Van Camp council has been formed by Teamster local unions in the Central Conference to solidify existing contracts with the company and spur organizing of the firm's non-union plants.

Stokeley-Van Camp, a leader in food processing, operates 50 plants in 17 states and employs 5,000 full-time workers. At peak season, the company has around 15,000 workers.

Roger Wallace, director of the CCT Food Processing Division, said the new council can assist greatly in bringing unorganized Stokeley-Van Camp plants into the Teamster fold.

50-Year Teamster Sheehan Retires

Barney Sheehan, 66, of Local 600, retired June 1 as a city driver for Meyer Brothers Drug.

HIS RETIREMENT ended a 50-year career as a member of the Teamsters which spanned a lot of driving — of trucks, of teams and of taxicabs.

"Actually," he recalled recently, "I started to drive a few years before I went into the union." He entered the union in 1922 at the age of 16.

At that time he became employed by Carroll Truck Service as a city driver for C.F. Blanke Coffee and Tea. He said he started earning $26 a week for nine hours a day, six days a week.

WHEN HE STARTED, he recalled, a driver had to crank his truck to start it and cargo was delivered in 50 gallon drums, lowered with ropes into basements.

His next job was driving a team of horses for Union Biscuit.

Until he became a city driver for Meyer Brothers Drugs 30 years ago, in 1942, he drove cabs for relatively short periods of time for the old Brown, Red Top and Checker cab companies and also was briefly employed by Small Arms.

A brother of Barney, Connie Sheehan, also is a retired Local 600 member who retired as a city driver for Meyer Brothers about nine years ago.

HOWEVER, the Sheehan driving tradition at Meyer Brothers is being continued. Barney's son, Jerry Sheehan continues for the firm as a city driver. He is employed by Motor Transportation.

Barney says he has been looking forward to retirement and plans to enjoy it.

He and his wife Mary live at 4921A Quincy.

Barney Sheehan (seated) is being congratulated upon his retirement after 50 years as a Teamster by Dan Mahaney, secretary-treasurer of Local 600. Looking on are (from left) Mike Ryan, Local 600 recording secretary; Joe Birsinger, Joe Grzyb and Don Wright, Local 600 trustees. (Teamster Photo)

49 Members of Local 600 Apply for Their Pensions

Forty-nine members of Local 600 have recently applied for their pensions under the Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Fund.

RETIRING members and the companies from which they have retired or are about to retire are:

Harold E. Alexander and Arthur H. Feldmann of Middlewest Freightways; Ross J. Badalato of Anderson Motor Freight; Fred Binko of Associated Transport; George R. Bird of F.W. Strecker; Elmo M. Blyzes of I.M.L.; Bernard J. Bokern and Emmett M. Carmody of Ben Gutman; John M. Bradshaw of Morrison Motor; Percy Brim of Consolidated Forwarding; Victor E. Carroll and Floyd E. Quakenbush of P.I.E.; Truman G. Cook and George Taft of Lueking Transfer; Melvin H. Cooley of Robertson Motor; Glenn T. Copenhaver and Edmond D. Davis of Gordon Transport.

ALSO, Arvil S. Cotton of Western Gillette; James A. Cummings and Lawrence Utnage of Interstate Motor Freight; William V. Doss of Spector Freight; Edwin R. Downey, Herman W. Ranciglio and Tony Gore of Yellow Transit; Stephen Edler of Trans American; August Eggers of Eastern Express; Harold R. Eldridge of East Texas; Joseph D. Evans of Nighthawk Freight; Joseph M. Ewers of Motor Transportation; Frederick J. Forsting of TransCity Express; Marlin E. Gilley and Charles H. Ridgeway of Wilson Freight, and Glenn W. Goodrick of Pic Walsh Freight.

ALSO, Edward A. Hoffmann of Dohrn Transfer; Ivan Hudson and Samuel F. Taylor of Time D.C.; Nay Jackson of Interstate System; Johnny McGlaughlin of Ropak Corp.; Joseph Malon of Pacific Intermountain Express; Aaron Morris of Illinois Motor Express; Irwin E. Payer of BeMac Transport; Fabin Pratt of Thomas Sullivan Drayage; George W. Richard of Reid Brothers Express; Firman O. Rion of Bonifield Brothers; Paul Schindler of Jones Truck Line; Bernard F. Sheehan of Meyer Brothers Drug; Robert Watkins of East Texas Motor Freight; Floyd S. Weathers of Jones Motor, and Elvin Zumwalt of D.C. Truck.

Court Rules For Utility In Rate Case

JEFFERSON CITY—Cole County Circuit Judge James T. Riley has ordered the Missouri Public Service Commission to reconsider its decision last December which cut a rate increase requested by Union Electric.

The utility, which currently has a $26.9 million rate increase request pending, appealed to the courts a decision by the PSC last December, in which the commission held the monopoly's rate increase to about 2.5 per cent in compliance with the Cost of Living Council's price guidelines.

The decision, which cut the rate increase from $21.4 million a year requested by Union Electric to $5.3 million, was hailed as a victory by organizations which had fought the requested increase in behalf of consumers. Among opponents was Local 688's political and community action committee.

The judge ruled that the PSC in setting a new rate had to consider cost overruns the utility encountered in building its Labadie plant. Testimony at public hearings on the rate increase had shown that UE awarded construction contracts without obtaining competitive bids.

Safety of Taxicab Drivers Is New Commission's Goal

Plans are being made to equip members of the police decoy squad assigned as taxi drivers with radios enabling them to monitor all radio traffic between taxi drivers and their dispatchers.

The plan is being advanced by a subcommittee of the newly formed Taxi Commission which is concerned with the safety of taxi drivers in the St. Louis area.

TEAMSTERS Local 688, under the leadership of Ken Carroll, business representative of the taxi industry; Terry Phelps of the local union's Community and Political Action Department, and Bob Stewart, driver for the Black and White Cab Co. and chief steward there, is taking a leading part in the activation of the Taxi Commission.

Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes at the initial meeting of the commission at Council Plaza last month, approved deployment of decoy squad members as taxi drivers to help eliminate robberies of and assaults on taxi drivers who now are easy targets for such crimes.

Use of the special radio equipment by taxi drivers from the police decoy squad is to be in conjunction with a system of distress radio signals over the cabs' regular radio systems.

MODIFICATIONS of the cab companies' regular radio systems to make possible the unobtrusive sending of distress signals by drivers who are victims of crimes are planned.

The special equipment for decoy squad taxi drivers would greatly extend their effectiveness by enabling them to respond to distress signals of other drivers on the street.

Making such equipment portable would make it possible for decoy squad members to use different cabs, not only of the same company but of different companies and thus making it impossible for criminals to learn which cabs are driven by policemen.

PLANS FOR the modification of the cab companies' radio systems to permit the unobtrusive sending of distress signals and the use of equipment to enable police to monitor such distress calls was discussed at a meeting this month of a subcommittee of the Taxi Commission.

The subcommittee, made up of representatives of taxi companies, taxi drivers and police officials, was charged with developing practical and effective programs to protect taxi drivers.

Other means recommended by the group include limiting the amount of money carried by cabbies and the posting of the amount in the taxis, and the posting of awards for information leading to the conviction of persons charged with robbing or assaulting taxi drivers.

MEMBERS OF THE subcommittee attending the meeting besides Bob Stewart, Ken Carroll and Terry Phelps of Local 688 included Edwin E. Henleben of Laclede Cab Co.; William J. Berry and Thomas M. Gergerson of County Cab Co.; Lt. Robert F. Goodman of the St. Louis County Police Department; Lt. Frank Burns, commander of the burglary and robbery decoy squad of the St. Louis Police Department, and Sgt. Oscar C. Farmer of the robbery division of the St. Louis Police Department.

Rep. Sullivan Receives Award

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) last month received the Distinguished Service Award from the Consumer Federation of America.

Also honored with such an award was Sidney Margolius whose column on consumer concerns is widely syndicated in the labor press.

Severance Pay Plan Pays $6,210 to 31

Local 688's Severance Pay Plan paid out $6,210 to 31 members in June, bringing to $29,022 severance pay benefits under the program since it took effect Dec. 1, 1970.

Also in June, a death benefit payment under the plan of $840 went to the beneficiary of Louis Unger. Death benefits paid under the plan now total $24,610.

PERSONS RECEIVING severance payments under the plan in June were:

James Gibson, $403; James Jump, $33; Isiah Pinnix, $206; Phil Schuchman, $46; Samuel L. Clay, $394; Lewis W. Conners, $393; Thomas K. Eaton, $83; Robert D. Wilson, $267; John T. Boyle, $109; Steve C. Aversa, $252; Roscoe Miller, $354; James J. Bieber, $190; Carol I. Brown, $41; Emerson Woodford, $405; Ronald R. Hampton, $76, and George Mitchener, $56.

Also, John N. Williams Jr., $54; Titus Longstreet, $72; Gary R. Krehbiel, $56; Thomas J. Marrah, $106; Richard L. Martin, $170; Mrs. Margaret M. Unger, $416; Frank B. Gebke, $135; Mary J. Kerley, $258; Francis A. Elder, $418; Sam Williams, $407; Wanda J. Chaffin, $195; Richard L. Duke, $34; Phylis M. Anderson, $204; Richard R. Riley, $169, and Willie J. Goodwin, $192.

Local 610 Sets Picnic

Local 610 is inviting its members and members of their immediate families to a basket picnic on Sunday, Sept. 10, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Harland Horn, secretary-treasurer, announces.

HORN SAYS the picnic will be at Lake Holiday in Imperial, Mo., off Highway 141 between Highways 55 and 21. Two kiddie rides, an Olympic sized swimming pool, paddle wheel boat rides, and fishing areas will be available on the site.

There also are ball diamonds, a volley ball area and an area for horseshoes.

Horn asks that members wishing to come to the picnic fill out the coupon below and return it to the office of Teamsters Local 610, 300 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, 63101, by Aug. 11.

"In order for us to properly prepare for this affair it is necessary that we get all applications into our office by Aug. 11," Horn said.

Tickets will be mailed Aug. 31 to members who have sent in the filled-out application coupon, he said.

I, _____, Ledger No. _____ a member in good standing of Teamsters Local 610, employed by _____ (Name of Company) would like to apply for tickets for myself and members of my immediate family to attend the union's basket picnic at Lake Holiday in Imperial, Mo. on Sunday, Sept. 10. There are _____ adults and _____ children in my family. We will _____ will not _____ need bus transportation to the picnic grounds.

Please send my tickets to the following address:

_____ (Street Address) _____ (City, State and Zip Code)

(Signature) _____

Phone Rate Hike Decision Expected Around Sept. 1

JEFFERSON CITY—The Missouri Public Service Commission is expected to reach a decision by Sept. 1 on the request of Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. for authority to raise its rates by $63,500,000.

THE COMMISSION heard oral arguments from the company earlier this month.

In its final brief in support of its request, Southwestern Bell claimed that the "rate of return presently earned by Southwestern Bell on its Missouri intrastate property is so low as to amount to confiscation of the company's property without due process of law, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Missouri and the United States.

The company wants a rate increase which would raise its rate of return on invested capital to a phenomenal 9.37 per cent a year and raise the cost of telephone service to residential users by 25 per cent.

DURING PUBLIC hearings here and in Clayton the Public Service Commission was strongly urged not to allow the kind of increase asked for by the utility.

Local 688 is allied with the Utility Consumers Council of Missouri in opposition of the phone rate increase. Mrs. Albert Slavin, the council's president, urged the commission to hold any increase in residential rates within the 2.5 per cent guidelines of President Nixon's Price Commission.

Petitions in opposition to the rate increase with more than 6,000 signatures were made part of the record. The petitions had been circulated by Local 688 and the Tandy and Carondelet Area Councils.

610 Gains Initial Contract

Local 610 has completed negotiations for an initial contract covering 12 members employed by Baisch & Skinner Co., a wholesale florist, Harland Horn, Local 610 secretary-treasurer, reports.

The agreement provides improved wages, health and welfare benefits, guarantees of hours, holidays, vacations and sick leave, he said.

The new contract also includes a profit sharing plan for employees.

Gary Leaders, who was elected steward of the newly organized shop, assisted Jack Kuper in negotiations, Horn said.

Jobless Rate Drops But Number Grows

Even though officially admitted unemployment rose by 1,100,000 in June, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the unemployment rate for June as 5.5 per cent—down from 5.9 per cent in May.

THE TOTAL number of Americans seeking work in June was given as 5,400,000.

The rise in the work force attributable to students seeking summer jobs was less than expected. The Bureau of Labor Statistics figures this smaller than expected increase in the work force as a decline in the unemployment rate on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The same happened in June of 1971 when the jobless rate reportedly fell to 5.6 per cent from 6.2 per cent a month before.

AFTER THE JUNE, 1971, dip, the jobless rate climbed again to a level near 6 per cent where it stayed until last month.

Because of what happened last summer, the Labor Department's technicians are wary about the latest decline in the unemployment rate.

While the government doesn't know exactly why young people haven't been looking for summer jobs, it is conceded that more of them are discouraged by the fact that there is high unemployment. Instead, a greater number of students appear to be taking summer courses.

THE PECULIAR effect of this development can be seen in a breakdown of the overall jobless rate.

While the jobless rates for men of 4 per cent and for women of 5.5 per cent were lower than in May, the declines were due to declines in the 20 to 24 year age brackets. The rates for men and women over 25 were unchanged. Teenage unemployment dropped from 15.7 per cent in May to 14.5 per cent last month.

Meanwhile, other indicators of the unemployment situation showed no improvement or worsened.

THERE WAS "substantial" unemployment (6 per cent or more) in 54 of the nations's 150 major job centers, including St. Louis. The number was unchanged from May.

The average duration of unemployment reached 13.5 weeks last month seasonally adjusted, up a full week from May.

Graduation Certificates

Graduation certificates were presented by Local 688 President Ernie Neidel (left) at the June Stewards Council meeting to 15 participants in a contemporary affairs course at the Health and Medical Camp in Pevely May 18 through 22. Graduates receiving certificates are (from left) L. C. Neeley, Jeanette Grosch, Dorothy Clark, Sam Buchannon, Jim Perry, Lee Lotts, Jennie Jones, James Duff, Mozella Easby, Paul Langley, James E. Irwin, Mary Haymer, Edward Hyde, Eugene Mosley, and Harry Ellmo. (Arteaga Photo)

Government Reports Show Inflation Is Still Unchecked

The cost of living index rose by 0.3 per cent in May — to 124.7.

THE INCREASE was the largest in three months. In March and April the index had increased by 0.2 per cent each.

With the base of 100 having been established in 1967, the new index means that goods and services which cost $10 then cost $12.47 in May.

The May index was 3.2 per cent higher than the index for May of 1971. On a seasonally adjusted basis it has risen at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent during Phase 2 of President Nixon's new economic policy.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index (the cost of living index) was recorded even though the index for food prices declined by 0.1 per cent during May, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

THE INDEX for non-food commodities rose by 0.6 per cent in May, considerably more than usual for May, and that of services by 0.2 per cent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said about 70 per cent of the increase in the non-food commodity index was attributable to a continued rise in the prices of used cars and apparel and a sharp upturn in gasoline prices.

The bureau said other non-food commodities such as houses, furniture, toilet goods and tobacco products also went up.

CONTINUED HIGH inflation was foreshadowed by a 0.5 per cent increase in the government's Wholesale Price Index in June.

The Wholesale Price Index climbed to 118.8 last month. The base of 100 was set in 1967.

Coupled with a 0.5 per cent increase in May, the May-June increase in wholesale prices was the largest two-month increase since the January-February increase of 1.3 per cent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the Wholesale Price Index has gone up 3.9 per cent since June of 1971. However, it has risen at an annual rate of 5.3 per cent during the seven months of Phase 2.

A RENEWED surge in livestock and meat prices paced the June increase in wholesale prices. Livestock prices went up 4.7 per cent; poultry rose 6.9 per cent and processed meats, poultry and fish increased by 3.6 per cent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

Wholesale prices for fruits and vegetables increased 0.9 per cent; eggs, 1.4 per cent and sugar, 0.4 per cent. Only milk and dairy products declined among foods.

The bureau's report said industrial raw materials rose 0.3 of one per cent and consumer-finished goods — those ready for retail markets — increased 0.5 of one per cent.

Borges Addresses Education Strategy Seminar in Kansas

OVERLAND PARK, Kans.— Labor, industry and educators must work together to provide educational experiences for young Americans which prepare them for existing jobs, Ron Borges, Teamster Local 688 recording secretary, said at a seminar here earlier this month.

Borges and Claude Brown, education director of Teamster Local 688, participated in a National Strategy Seminar on Industry-Education-Labor Relations as representatives of organized labor.

THE SEMINAR was sponsored by the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

It brought together unionists, businessmen and educators from 21 states in an effort to harness the resources of organized labor and business in behalf of better education for all Americans.

Borges pointed out that because of the tremendous gains in education since the late 1950s when the Russians launched Sputnik, the number of college-trained workers in the labor force has increased from one of ten to one of six.

HE NOTED that with the tremendous unemployment now and the great dislocations in the work force, a great number of blue collar jobs are being filled with young people who hold Ph.D degrees.

People with a great deal of college education see success in terms of white collar jobs and are unhappy in blue collar jobs, Borges said.

He suggested that one thing labor, business and the educational establishment can and must do is to redefine the concept of a successful career in terms other than exclusively white collar work.

Clothing Workers Seek Support in Farah Strike

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are appealing to members of all unions for support of a strike against the Farah Manufacturing Company which has plants in Texas and New Mexico.

JIM ANDERSON, director of the Union Label Department of the Southwest Regional Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said St. Louisans can support the struggle by refusing to buy pants made by Farah and by writing letters of protest to local retailers still handling them.

He said locally, Stix, Baer & Fuller; Famous Barr; Wilhelm's at 8100 North Broadway, and Britts in the Normandy Shopping Center are refusing to cooperate with the union.

THE STRIKE involves nearly 3,000 Mexican-Americans seeking representation by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The strike started in protest of the company's firing of some of the union's most active leaders.

The company has retaliated by intimidating workers and by harassing peaceful pickets, turning vicious police dogs on them. Hundreds of strikers have been arrested.

ANDERSON SAID many residents in the border areas where the Farah plants are located are supporting the strikers. He said they realize that only through union representation will Mexican-Americans be able to win a measure of dignity and security on the job.

He said the union is determined that the company shall not succeed in destroying the hopes of thousands of Chicanos.

The boycott against Farah pants is endorsed by the National AFL-CIO, Anderson said.

688's Shop Conference Set for September 24

The theme for Local 688's City Wide Shop Conference Sept. 24 will be "Thirty-Five Years of Trade Union Democracy."

PREPARATIONS for this year's meeting are now in full swing, Claude Brown, Local 688 education director, reports. The local union's education department is coordinating all preparations and planning.

Two general meetings for delegates were held earlier this month, Brown said. At those meetings—one for day worker delegates and one for delegates who work nights—the conference in general was discussed. Delegates also were given an opportunity to change committee assignments.

BROWN SAID so far, 630 delegates have been elected. All delegates were assigned to one of six major subject area committees or to the Rules and Credentials Committee, Brown reports.

The other committees are Economic Goals, Organizing Goals, LHI and Camp Goals, Community Organizing and Political Goals, Social Goals, and Education.

The subject matter committees have had meetings to discuss ideas for resolutions to be submitted to the conference and members of the committees have subdivided themselves into subcommittees to develop and write resolutions.

THE CHAIRMEN and secretaries of all major committees will form the Resolutions Committee for the conference.

The Resolutions Committee is scheduled to start a series of meetings on or about July 31 to consider, and possibly revise, resolutions brought to it by the general committees and the local union's Executive Committee. The Resolutions Committee is expected to finish its work by Sept. 1 in order that all delegates will have ample time to study all proposals, Brown said.

BROWN STRESSED that rank-and-file members who would like to propose resolutions for consideration by the conference should submit them in writing to the education department. He said such proposed resolutions will be channeled to the proper general or sub-committee for consideration.

United Fund Drive Post To Gibbons

Harold J. Gibbons, president of Teamsters Joint Council 13, has been appointed a vice-chairman of the 1972 United Fund Labor Committee, it was announced recently by James E. Meyers, chairman.

A member of the United Fund's board of directors, Gibbons also serves as a director of Mary Ryder Homes and the Herbert Hoover Boys' Club of St. Louis, both United Fund agencies.

Others named by Meyers to serve as vice-chairman are Joseph F. Cointin, directing business representative of Machinists District 9; Oscar A. Ehrhardt, president of the St. Louis Labor Council, AFL-CIO; Richard Mantia, business manager of Asbestos Workers Local 1; William J. Schreiber, president of the Brotherhood of Railway, Steamship and Airline Clerks, and Kenneth L. Worley, regional director, U.A.W. Region 5.

Teamster members serving on the United Fund Labor Committee are Edwin Dorsey, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 618, and Don Lane, president of Local 600.

Local 688 Organizes Four Shops

Four shops with a total of 35 workers were organized by Teamsters here during the past month, Ernie Neidel, Local 688 president, reports.

The new units, all organized by Local 688, are:

Ten warehouse workers employed by Peter Hauptman Liquor; five warehouse workers of Midwest Cigar, Inc.; five office workers of Solmica, Inc., a plastics firm; and 15 workers in the quality control division of Inmont where production workers already belonged to Local 688.

Free Legal Services At Tandy

Residents who live in the Tandy area now can receive free legal assistance at the Tandy Area Council office, according to Frank Boykin, TAC director.

The program is being offered in conjunction with the Legal Aid Society.

Charles Arms, a legal assistant working in an intern program for the Legal Aid Society, visits the Tandy Area Council office every Wednesday as part of the Legal Aid Society's Circuit Rider Program.

He is available for consultations with residents every Wednesday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Tandy Area Council office is located at 3500 North Grand.

Boykin said Arms can either himself assist residents with legal problems or refer them to legal Aid Society attorneys.

Boykin listed as an example of the type of problem residents have the case of a woman tenant who had the water to her apartment turned off because the landlord had failed to pay the water bill. At the same time he expected the woman to pay her rent or face eviction.

Nearly 1,000 Unionists Here To Help Form Labor for Peace

Almost 1,000 delegates, representing a broad spectrum of organized labor in America, took a historic first step here last month toward building a labor movement against the war in Indochina.

THEY ATTENDED the founding conference of Labor for Peace at Council Plaza Auditorium here June 23 and 24.

The delegates put their constituent organizations on record for "immediate withdrawal from Indochina of every American soldier, every gun, every plane, every tank, every warship and every dollar."

The statement of policy approved by the delegates also accepts for American labor the "responsibility for the crucial task of reconverting to an economy of peace."

"Our swords must be converted into ploughshares," the delegates said in their statement. "Our immense industrial technology must be directed into peaceful, constructive channels—our people must be put to work to fulfill the pressing social and economic needs of our nation."

"TO ACHIEVE this goal," the statement goes on, "and to insure that there will be no more Vietnams, we here today establish LABOR FOR PEACE as a national organization. We declare our intention to bring into our midst even broader sections of the trade union movement in this effort to turn our country from the path of killing and destruction to the path of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness through peace, dignity and full employment."

In order to make possible this task, the delegates named the sponsors of the founding conference to a steering committee for Labor for Peace and authorized the committee to:

ONE. Hire staff.

TWO. Take steps to prepare and distribute a monthly newsletter and other educational material dealing with the special impact of the war on working people.

THREE. Set up a speakers bureau.

FOUR. Take "such other measures it deems necessary to further the statement of policy."

The delegates also approved a provision calling on the steering committee to "authorize the establishment of Labor for Peace bodies in localities, regions and organizations."

According to the statement on structure of Labor for Peace approved by the delegates, such "subordinate bodies shall carry on the work of Labor for Peace in accordance with the policy statement adopted at the conference."

Membership in such bodies shall "follow the pattern of National Labor for Peace and shall be open to delegates of local and regional organization where such organizations have approved participation."

FINALLY, the delegates called on the steering committee to raise the necessary funds. "The simplest method of raising funds shall be followed," the delegates instructed the steering committee. "Each participating group shall be asked to make an annual contribution in relationship to its capacity. Where the activities of local Labor for Peace Committees require funds, they shall seek similar contributions from local unions, districts or regional bodies."

Delegates to the founding conference belong to 35 international unions and came from 32 states plus the District of Columbia.

IBT VICE PRESIDENTS Harold J. Gibbons and Einar Mohn were among the sponsors of the conference and were named to the Labor for Peace steering committee.

IBT Vice President Bobby Holmes was a platform guest at the conference and was introduced to the delegates.

Delegates and several hundred observers, many of them also from throughout the country, filled the Council Plaza Auditorium to overflowing during the two-day conference.

Congratulatory messages were sent to the conference by trade unions and democratic organizations from all parts of the world.

THE TONE of the conference was set and expectations for it outlined by formal remarks of five of the sponsors at the opening session on Friday night.

Addressing the delegates in the Friday night session were Gibbons who welcomed the delegates on behalf of St. Louis Teamsters; Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO; Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO; Jerry Wurf, international president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, and a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, and Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile and Aircraft Workers of America, who presided at the conference.

IN THEIR REMARKS, the five union leaders strongly expressed their opposition to the war in Indochina. They also stressed that a labor movement for peace could force an end to the war and expressed the hope that all segments of organized labor in America could be persuaded to join such an effort.

Two nationally prominent speakers from outside the labor movement also delivered messages of encouragement to the delegates. One of them was Mrs. Coretta King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, slain civil rights and peace movement leader, and president of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Social Change in Atlanta, a memorial to her late husband.

The other was Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alas.), an outspoken opponent of the Indochina war.

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile and Aircraft Workers of America and sponsor of the founding conference of Labor for Peace, had been scheduled to address the delegates but at the last moment was unavoidably detained.

Labor for Peace Statement of Policy

We, 986 representatives of organized labor, who count in our ranks millions of members, have been brought together in St. Louis, Mo., out of our common concern and a sense of frustration and anger over the failure of our government to end the war in Vietnam.

WE HOLD these facts to be self-evident:

—It is self-evident that this nightmare of killing and destruction has gone on far too long, and that this war is illegal and not in our national interest.

—It is self-evident that this war has exacted an intolerable toll in the divisions among our people, in the alienation of our youth, the blighting of our cities and the distortion of our national priorities—and that it has triggered unprecedented strife, racism and violence.

—It is self-evident that this war has undermined the economy of our country, lengthened the rolls of the unemployed and placed greater hardships on the backs of the working poor. It has created tremendous inflationary pressures, increased our tax burdens, and robbed working people of the value of their paychecks. Wage controls have made a mockery of collective bargaining and threaten to become a permanent straitjacket on the labor movement.

—It is self-evident that this war has severely tarnished the good name and moral leadership of our country in the arena of world opinion.

AND FINALLY,

—It is self-evident that the overwhelming majority of Americans agree that this war is not worth one more life, one more prisoner, one more hard-earned tax dollar, or one more devasted city, whether here or in Indo-China.

We are therefore resolved that the voice of American labor, which has been raised in every struggle for justice and decency in our nation's history, shall not remain silent during this critical period. As men and women of labor, who treasure our country's heritage and future, we proclaim our responsibility to harness every effort to end the war NOW.

We demand the immediate withdrawl from Indo-China of every American soldier, every gun, every plane, every tank, every warship and every dollar. This would end the fighting and bring about the return of our prisoners of war. It would also free our energies and our resources for the tremendous task of repairing the ravages of this war, both in Vietnam and in our own land.

We accept our responsibility for the crucial task of reconverting to an economy of PEACE. Our swords MUST be converted into ploughshares—our immense industrial technology MUST be directed into peaceful, constructive channels—our people MUST be put to work to fulfill the pressing social and economic needs of our nation.

TO ACHIEVE this goal, and to insure that there will be no more Vietnams, we here today establish LABOR FOR PEACE as a national organization. We declare our intention to bring into our midst ever-broader sections of the trade union movement in this effort to turn our country from the path of killing and destruction to the path of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness through peace, dignity and full employment.

We dedicate ourselves to this purpose in the interests of American labor and the human family.

Statement Put into Congressional Record

Calling it a "compelling" and "clearcut" statement, Rep. William R. Ryan (D-N.Y.) on June 30 inserted in the Congressional Record the Policy Statement of Labor for Peace.

"The delegates to the Labor for Peace conference have issued a demand which simply cannot be ignored," Rep. Ryan told fellow Congressmen. "I offer my gratitude to them for their affirmation of peace and I urge my colleagues to answer their call for peace by ending this war."

The New York Congressman also included in the record the roster of the Labor for Peace steering committee.

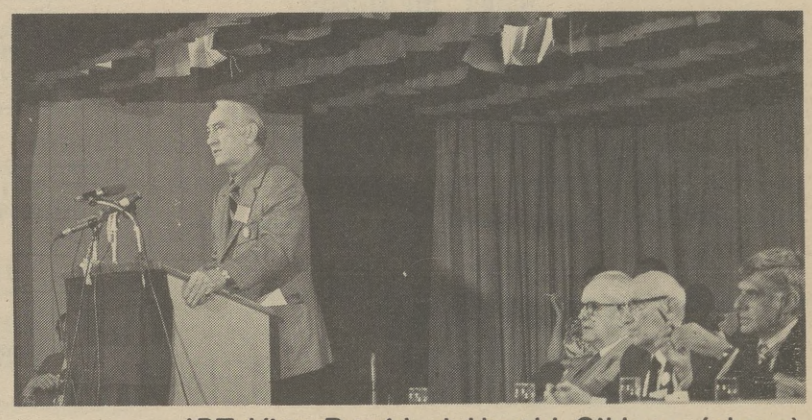
LABOR FOR PEACE Steering Committee

The following leaders of organized labor who sponsored the founding conference of Labor for Peace here were named to the new organization's steering committee:

MARIO ABREU, Vice President, District 65, Distributive Workers of America
KEN BANNON, Vice-President, United Automobile & Aircraft Workers of America
JOSEPH BELSKY, President, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO)
IRVING BLUESTONE, Vice-President, United Automobile & Aircraft Workers of America
HARRY BRIDGES, President, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union
CLIFTON CALDWELL, Vice-President, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO)
CESAR CHAVEZ, President, United Farm Workers of America (AFL-CIO)
GERALD R. COLEMAN, Executive Secretary, United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers International Union (AFL-CIO)
LEON J. DAVIS, President, National Union of Hospital & Nursing Home Employees, RWDSU (AFL-CIO)
FILENO DE NOVELLIS, Vice-President, United Shoe Workers of America (AFL-CIO)
JACK EDWARDS, Vice-President, United Automobile & Aircraft Workers of America
ABE FEINGLASS, Vice-President, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO)
MURRAY FINLEY, Vice-President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO)
ALBERT FITZGERALD, President, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America
MOE FONER, Executive Secretary, National Union of Hospital & Nursing Home Employees, RWDSU (AFL-CIO)
DOUGLAS FRASER, Vice-President, United Automobile & Aircraft Workers of America
FRED FULFORD, President, United Furniture Workers of America (AFL-CIO)
HAROLD GIBBONS, Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters
LOUIS GOLDBLATT, Secretary-Treasurer, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union
PATRICK E. GORMAN, Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO)
VICTOR GOTBAUM, Vice-President, American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employee's President, District Council 37
PAT GREATHOUSE, Vice-President, United Automobile & Aircraft Workers of America
CHARLES HAYES, Vice-President, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO)
RALPH HELSTEIN, Vice-President, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO)
DOLORES HUERTA, Vice-President, United Farm Workers of America (AFL-CIO)
DAVID LIVINGSTON, Secretary-Treasurer, Distributive Workers of America
WILLIAM LUCY, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO)
OLGA MADOR, Vice-President, United Automobile & Aircraft Workers of America
JAMES MATLES, Secretary-Treasurer, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America
EMIL MAZEY, Secretary-Treasurer, United Automobile & Aircraft Workers of America
ANTHONY MAZZOCCHI, Legislative Director, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union (AFL-CIO)
WILLIAM MICHELSON, Vice-President, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees Union (AFL-CIO)
EINAR O. MOHN, Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Director, Western Conf. of Teamsters
CLEVELAND ROBINSON, President, Distributive Workers of America
FRANK ROSENBLUM, Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO)
FRANK SALOMONE, Vice-President, Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors International Union of America (AFL-CIO)
JACK SCHEINKMAN, Vice-President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO)
WILLIAM SIMONS, Vice-President, American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO)
DONALD W. STONE, Recording & Financial Secretary, Lithographers & Photoengravers International Union (AFL-CIO)
LEON SVERDLOVE, President, International Jewelry Workers Union (AFL-CIO)
DORIS TURNER, Vice-President, National Union of Hospital & Nursing Home Employees, RWDSU (AFL-CIO)
TOM TURNER, President, Wayne County, (Michigan) AFL-CIO
MYRA K. WOLFGANG, Vice-President, Hotel & Restaurant Employees International Union (AFL-CIO)
LEONARD WOODCOCK, President, United Automobile & Aircraft Workers of America
JERRY WURF, International President, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO).

Camera's View of an Historic Event

Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers, surrounded by other distinguished labor leaders and sponsors of the conference, presided at all sessions.



IBT Vice President Harold Gibbons (above) welcomed the delegates. To his left are (from left) Pat Gorman of the Meat Cutters; Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Jerry Wurf of the State, County and Municipal Employees.

The delegates (left) were representative of working Americans. They were old and young, male and female, black, white and brown. They came from all parts of the country and they represented 35 international unions.

A Chicana delegate (below) from Los Angeles in an impassioned and enthusiastically received statement urged delegates to recognize "racism for capital gains" as prime cause of wars.

Cleophus Williams of San Francisco, president of Local 10 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, spoke in favor of the Labor for Peace policy statement.

The media showed considerable interest in the conference, as this picture shows. The speaker at the rostrum is Myra Wolfgang of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

Photos by Arteaga

Harry Bridges (left) of the Longshoremen and Pat Gorman of the Meat Cutters, two Labor for Peace leaders, are in conversation before one of the sessions.

SPECIAL MISSOURI TEAMSTER VOTING G

The Law Permits You To Take This Guide To the Polls And Into The Voting B

Joint Council 13
On the DEMOC

For LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

John C. McAllister
Jack J. Schramm
JAMES E. GODFREY
Leonard L. Bade
James P. Aylward, Jr.
Wallace P. Wright
John Owens Bond

For SECRETARY OF STATE

JAMES C. KIRKPATRICK
James J. Askew

For STATE TREASURER

L. E. Morris
E. J. CANTRELL
James I. Spainhower
Larry Carp
K. W. Morris

For REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

FIRST DISTRICT	**WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY** Tom Fitzgerald
SECOND DISTRICT	**JAMES W. SYMINGTON**
THIRD DISTRICT	**LEONOR K. SULLIVAN** Al Deutsch
EIGHTH DISTRICT	**RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD**
NINTH DISTRICT	**WILLIAM L. (BILL) HUNGATE**
TENTH DISTRICT	**BILL D. BURLISON** Ed Faulkenberry

For STATE SENATOR

St. Louis City and County

FIRST DISTRICT	**DONALD J. GRALIKE** David Lee Houlihan

St. Louis City

THIRD DISTRICT	**LAWRENCE J. LEE** Eugene F. Mazzuca Charles Cutelli
FIFTH DISTRICT	**RAYMOND HOWARD** Pelham J. Robinson

St. Louis County

13TH DISTRICT	**MAURICE SCHECHTER** Arthur K. Rehm Robert H. (Bob) Branom
15TH DISTRICT	**JOHN J. JOHNSON**

Outstate Missouri

27TH DISTRICT	**A. M. SPRADLING, JR.**

For STATE REPRESENTATIVE

St. Louis City

53RD DISTRICT	Virginia Carroll Bowman **WALTER L. MEYER**
63RD DISTRICT	D. Martin (David) Raymond (Ray) Quarles **JAMES K. MOORE**
64TH DISTRICT	Stan Piekarski **THOMAS A. WALSH**
65TH DISTRICT	**RUSSELL GOWARD** Walter J. Washington Ivory (Buddy) Mitchell Nita Floyd Theodus Lindsey
66TH DISTRICT	**JOHNNIE S. AIKENS** Joe W. Wilhite Ezra W. Turner
67TH DISTRICT	**JOHN CONLEY** Ronald E. Palmer Lester Jones Jack Straughter Knox (Tornado) Brown James Carrington
78TH DISTRICT	**FRED WILLIAMS** Jackie Mack Jackie Mack Elmer Vail, Jr. William N. Jackson
79TH DISTRICT	**NATHANIEL (NAT) J. RIVERS**
81ST DISTRICT	**DEVERNE LEE CALLOWAY**
86TH DISTRICT	**JOE McMAHON** Steve Vossmeyer
87TH DISTRICT	**JOHN E. SCOTT** Tony Ribaudo Dominic R. "Mick" Cipponeri Joseph "Joe" Maugeri
97TH DISTRICT	**JAMES A. MERTZ** William R. O'Toole James F. Booth James Patrick Donnelly
98TH DISTRICT	**JOHN H. BLASSIE** Richard J. Weinrich
99TH DISTRICT	**FRANK E. KOSTRON**
103RD DISTRICT	**JOSEPH W. BECKERLE** Howard L. Watson

St. Louis County

53RD DISTRICT	Virginia Carroll Bowman **WALTER L. MEYER**
54TH DISTRICT	**JAMES J. WHITE** James R. Beckman
55TH DISTRICT	**DANIEL O'TOOLE** Dick Weber Gene Meadows
56TH DISTRICT	**W. J. (BILL) FINNEGAN** Kenneth C. Ertl
58TH DISTRICT	**JAMES "JAY" RUSSELL**
59TH DISTRICT	William (Bill) Walther **WILLIAM A. (BILL) FRIESE** John J. Linton, Jr. Bob Feigenbaum Janet Klinghammer
60TH DISTRICT	**EARL L. SCHLEF** Jerry J. Sullivan

Use Your Democratic Rights on August 8!

Help Select the Candidates in the Party of Your Choice!
Polls Open 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G GUIDE

ting Booth With You

Below are listed all the races in the Aug. 8 primary elections in which Joint Council 13 has endorsed candidates. The races are listed in the order in which they will appear on the ballot. Races on the Democratic and Republican ballots are listed separately. We recommend that you take this guide with you into the voting booth. Endorsed candidates are listed in **BOLD FACE TYPE.**

3 Endorsements
OCRATIC Ballot

61ST DISTRICT	**JAMES PATRICK MULVANEY**
67TH DISTRICT	**JOHN CONLEY** Ronald E. Palmer Lester Jones Jack Straughter Knox (Tornado) Brown James (Jim) Carrington
68TH DISTRICT	**WAYNE GOODE** Ed Burke
69TH DISTRICT	**ROBERT (BOB) FOWLER** Byron R. Byars, Jr.
70TH DISTRICT	**MRS. PATRICK J. O'CONNOR**
71ST DISTRICT	**GEORGE SEXTON** Murray Stone Harry Kublin
72ND DISTRICT	Edwin L. Dirck **PATRICK JOSEPH HICKEY**
73RD DISTRICT	**VINCENT I. KELLY** Michael A. Burke
74TH DISTRICT	Ralph Jones **FRED VICKERY**
76TH DISTRICT	**STANLEY SCHECHTER** S. Sue Shear
77TH DISTRICT	**KENNETH J. ROTHMAN**
88TH DISTRICT	**CLAUDE W. McELWEE, JR.** James N. Riley
91ST DISTRICT	**DONALD P. APPELBAUM**
92ND DISTRICT	**GEORGE D. WEBER** John A. Barbieri
95TH DISTRICT	**KEITH O. WILSON**
105TH DISTRICT	**PHILIP M. BARRY**

Outstate Missouri

FIRST DISTRICT	E. C. (Cliff) Padgett **RICHARD J. DECOSTER**
13TH DISTRICT	**HAROLD L. VOLKMER**
14TH DISTRICT	**D. R. (OZZIE) OSBOURN**
48TH DISTRICT	**CHARLES H. DICKEY, JR.** Ray Hamlett
50TH DISTRICT	George (Larry) Timpe **GEORGE P. DAMES**
51ST DISTRICT	**ROBERT H. HARRIS** John B. Terveer Roy L. Freeman Hubert F. Stewart
52ND DISTRICT	Grace Nichols **E. A. (ED) BALES**
108TH DISTRICT	**JOHN L. KOOB**
109TH DISTRICT	Walter (Chic) Herring **JOE D. HOLT**
120TH DISTRICT	**W. E. "BILL" BLACKWELL**
122ND DISTRICT	**MRS. WINNIE P. WEBER** Van W. Wilkinson
123RD DISTRICT	**ROBERT L. BROWN** Charles J. Becker
124TH DISTRICT	Richard D. Henry **HOWARD M. GARRETT**
125TH DISTRICT	Clifford W. Gannon **WM. F. (BUCK) CASEY** "Judge" Wm. L. Bean
127TH DISTRICT	**AGNES MOORE**
130TH DISTRICT	**RICHARD (DICK) SMALLWOOD**
153RD DISTRICT	Don Hancock **JAMES C. SKAGGS**
159TH DISTRICT	**TONY HECKEMEYER** C. F. Cline
160TH DISTRICT	**FRED DEFIELD**
161ST DISTRICT	**FRED E. (GENE) COPELAND**

For ST. LOUIS ALDERMAN

27TH WARD	John Pitlyk, Jr. **MILTON F. SVETANICS** Vincent Matts

For ST. LOUIS COUNTY COUNCILMAN

SECOND DISTRICT	**MAURICE (BABE) OSBORN** James (Russ) Butler John T. Layton, Jr.

For ST. LOUIS COUNTY MAGISTRATE

NINTH DISTRICT	**JOHN J. BANTLE**
TENTH DISTRICT	**DONALD L. SCHMIDT**

Joint Council 13 Endorsements On the REPUBLICAN Ballot

For STATE REPRESENTATIVE

St. Louis County

90TH DISTRICT	**GEORGE E. MURRAY**
96TH DISTRICT	**CORLEY THOMPSON** Wallace (Wally) Anderson
107TH DISTRICT	**WM. (BILL) RAISCH**

St. Louis City

101ST DISTRICT	**EDWARD E. OTTINGER**

Outstate Missouri

110TH DISTRICT	**HAROLD F. REISCH**
118TH DISTRICT	**CARROL J. McCUBBIN**

For ST. LOUIS COUNTY COUNCILMAN

SIXTH DISTRICT	**CARL W. BREIHAN**

Editorials

Hostility to Workers

The latest example of the Nixon administration's hostility to working Americans, especially the working poor, came last month in the form of another vicious ruling from Nixon's Cost of Living Council.

The council suspended as "inflationary" a new District of Columbia minimum wage rate for 41,500 hotel and restaurant workers.

The Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board in the District of Columbia last April in a widely saluted move ordered the D.C. minimum wage raised from $1.60 to $2.25 an hour.

In suspending the increase, the Cost of Living Council relied on its own unjust, and probably illegal, ruling that only increases of wages below $1.90 an hour are exempted from the Nixon administration's wage controls.

Legislative history clearly shows the $1.90 an hour exemption level to be in violation of Congressional intent and a number of unions, including Local 688, nave brought court actions challenging its legality. A U.S. District Judge in Washington recently ruled the $1.90 exemption level illegal but appeals are expected.

It may just take a new government to sweep out this whole mess of Nixon's unjust and inquitable economic controls which, in the name of curing inflation, oppress the poor and the working people and aid the rich and the powerful.

Performance Gap

At the beginning of 1972, Nixon administration spokesmen were predicting a "downward adjustment" in the unemployment rate to 5 per cent of the work force. And we were to be thrilled about that.

And, indeed we would be grateful for any real reduction in joblessness. The truth of the matter is, however, that a 5 per cent jobless rate is by no means acceptable. It would still leave without jobs millions of Americans who want to work.

An industrial western nation need in fact not suffer that kind of shameful unemployment. West Germany reported a 0.9 per cent unemployment rate for June.

Not only is Nixon's goal of a 5 per cent jobless rate by the end of this year unacceptable but at the present rate he won't even reach such a minimal goal.

Labor Department figures indicate that the over-all, seasonally adjusted rate for the first six months of this year was 5.8 per cent — only 0.1 per cent less that 5.9 rate for the first six months of 1971.

The June jobless rate is 5.5 per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, down from 5.9 per cent in May. But the administration is not really crowing about the drop. And there is good reason for it. While the rate is down, because fewer students this summer entered the work force than had been expected, the actual number of unemployed is up by 1,000,000.

A similar drop last summer was first extensively bragged about by administration spokesmen but later had to be explained away as a "statistical quirk." The jobless rate jumped again to near 6 per cent in July of 1971 — from 5.6 per cent in June.

In light of the President's apparent inability, or his unwillingness, to solve this crisis, it is well to remember that we are in it in the first place because of his deliberate and intentional policy. Creating a little unemployment was to "dampen" the economy and "check" inflation, it will be remembered.

"It Takes on a Special Meaning This Year!"

Washington Window

Free Bargaining on Trial

By PRESS ASSOCIATES, INC.

As Congress is reconvening after the Democratic Convention, free collective bargaining is about to face a supreme test.

This will be a promised move by Sen. Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) to add a rider to Senate legislation—as yet unidentified—to strip from some four million workers in the five transportation industries the right to strike through a last selection offer system.

THE PACKWOOD amendment, supported by the Nixon Administration, was rejected by the Senate Labor Subcommittee June 29. However, Packwood has announced that he will bypass normal committee channels to get his rider through.

He hints that he will try to put over his measure, actually more punitive than Nixon's original bill, as an amendment to a committee-approved minimum wage bill that is expected to hit the floor soon after Congress returns from the Democratic convention recess.

One reason why Packwood has held off trying to push through compulsory arbitration on the floor, he has let it be known, is that he wants the emotional climate of a strike in which to act, such as was the case when he introduced his amendment to dock strike legislation.

PACKWOOD WOULD be taking advantage of a shortcoming in Senate rules that does not require amendments to be germane to the subject of the bill being changed. By keeping a "head count" to know just when the number of Senators on the floor is most favorable to their cause, lawmakers are able to tack almost anything on to legislation.

The Senate subcommittee, which considered a number of bills dealing with transportation disputes for several months, not only voted down compulsory arbitration but also approved labor-backed legislation to define "selective strike" procedures under the Railway Labor Act.

This, in essence, is the bill sponsored by Chairman Harrison A. Williams of the Senate Labor Committee which would spell out the "selective strike" right upheld by the Supreme Court.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE also sent to the full Committee, as part of its package, a proposal introduced by Sen. Robert Stafford (R-Vt.) to permit government seizure when an emergency is threatened.

In another development, the Democratic convention has adopted a platform which specifically puts the party on record in opposition to the compulsory arbitration schemes being pushed by Nixon and Packwood.

A collective bargaining plank in the platform, which also supports the "selective strike" right under the Railway Labor Act, emphasizes that "free private collective bargaining between management and unions has been and must remain, the cornerstone of our free enterprise system."

THE EFFORTS to deny workers in private industry the right to strike are not regarded by proponents of free collective bargaining as just an isolated step. If it can be voted in one industry, they say, it could be spread to all industries.

It could move labor-management relations to a vast jungle with its many and varied offshoots and by-products which could bury free collective bargaining for all time.

Compulsory arbitration, in a democratic society, just does not have a good track record for settling labor-management disputes.

RECENTLY, Gordon Cole, editor of The Machinist, returned from Australia, which has a system of compulsory arbitration, and reported that over the past five years:

—The number of strikes has almost doubled from 1,273 in 1967 to 2,404 in 1971.

—The number of workers participating in strikes has more than tripled—from 394,900 to 1.2 million last year.

"In proportion to the size of its non-agricultural civilian workforce," Cole says, "Australia with compulsory arbitration had about 14 times more strikes last year with twice the proportion of workers involved that the United States did with a system of free collective bargaining.

Comment on Past Events

Mail Rates Increased

By GUS LUMPE
Teamster Editor

The first step of a new rate schedule for all categories of mail went into effect this month following approval by the governors of the U.S. Postal Service.

IT ADDS a charge of two-tenths of a cent per copy on second-class, non-profit publications like the Missouri Teamster and most other union publications.

For a tabloid-size paper like ours but with only eight pages, the first step alone would nearly double the mailing costs.

Experts have figured out that for some publications, the increase in postage costs could reach 750 per cent or more over the next 10 years.

With those kinds of increases, the continued existence of many publications put out for their members by unions, churches or other non-profit associations is clearly threatened.

CHANCES ARE that whatever periodical publication you happen to read regularly—whether it is the daily newspaper, a news magazine, or any number of small magazines dealing with special subjects or serving special constituencies—you have read something in them in opposition to the postal rate increases.

I am very uncomfortable finding myself arguing on the same side as some of the biggest capitalist publishing moguls in the world but I believe that in this matter they are on the right side.

I strongly abhor any government actions which enable a few select, rich and powerful people to further line their pockets through subsidies from the public trough.

AND IN SOME instances the previous postal rate structure probably amounted to such an unwarranted subsidy. It seems, however, that if as a society we earnestly determine to do away with all give-aways to the rich and powerful, postal rate subsidies should not be the ones we start with.

We should remember that the postal service originally was set up to make possible communications among the citizens from all parts of this country and that such interchange of information and ideas is absolutely necessary for the functioning of our democracy. Because the post office has that vital role to play, we should quit expecting it to make money. The function of the post office is as important to the proper functioning of our society as maintaining roads or the nation's waterways. It should be treated the same and not as a profit-making enterprise.

THE FUNCTION of postal rates should only be to insure that no one misuses the postal service for improper gain.

The government should not accelerate through exorbitant postal rates what is already an unfortunate trend in the commercial publishing world under the capitalist system—the steady decrease in the number of separate and independent newspaper and magazine voices.

The television coverage of the recent Democratic National Convention foreshadowed the sad state of affairs which will exist after print journalism in this country is finally killed and we have to depend for all our information and ideas on the tube.

TIME AND TIME again we saw the pompous asses in the network anchor booths interrupt proceedings on the floor to give us their mindless chit chat or throw it to one of their people on the floor for mindless chit chat or some inane, irrelevant interview.

The demise of the general circulation newspapers and magazines or their degeneration into ever more bland, consensus voices clearly would be extremely harmful to the survival of our system.

So, too, would be the elimination of the smaller, special interest publications including newspapers of churches, fraternal associations and labor unions.

EVEN GRANTING the best of intentions on the part of the general circulation media, they are not equipped to perform the communications task special interest publications perform for their constituencies. Readers of such publications are exposed to information and ideas which cannot be found anywhere else. To silence such voices would not be in the interest of a free and democratic society.

Missouri Teamster
Official Publication of Teamsters Joint Council 13

HAROLD J. GIBBONS, Local 688, President
EDWIN D. DORSEY, Local 618, Vice President
ROBERT F. LEWIS, Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer
DON LANE, Local 600 Recording Secretary
H. E. (PETE) HARRIS, Local 21, Trustee
WILLARD L. (SWEDE) ANDERSON, Local 833 Trustee
LESLIE DICKENS, Local 700 Trustee

The Missouri Teamster serves 57,000 Missouri Teamsters and their families. It carries official notices for the following Teamster Locals: 6, 54, 133, 367, 600, 603, 604, 610, 618, 682, 688, and 700, all St. Louis; 21, Hannibal-Quincy; 574, Cape Girardeau; 833, Jefferson City; and 864, Rolla.

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Vol. 10 No. 2

Labor Quickies
By Les Finnegan

Boost to Romance

IN PHILADELPHIA, honeymoon-leave-with-pay was the innovative contract clause negotiated by Local 54, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, with the University of Pennsylvania. Seen by the union as a definite encouragement to romance, the contract clause specified that "any employee who marries and plans to continue his work with the University after marriage will be permitted a leave of absence with full pay for one week." (For an extended honeymoon the employee can take additional time off without pay.)

Changed Times

IN NEW YORK CITY, old-time Communists could hardly believe their eyes, nor could old-time anti-Communists, when they saw the ad in the Wall Street Journal. Down through the years, the Wall Street Journal has represented everything hateful to Communists, the ultimate of capitalist exploitation of the workers. But there is was: an ad in the Wall Street Journal placed by the Moscow Narody Bank, a Soviet Government agency, seeking business from the hated American capitalists!

Who's Radical

IN NEW YORK CITY, a writer in the New York Times pointed out that Democratic Presidential candidate George McGovern has been called a radical because he proposes that no one be allowed to inherit more than $500,000. Actually, said the writer, the proposal isn't as radical or novel as it would appear. A similar proposal was made by President Rutherford B. Hayes, a conservative Republican!

Pill's Side Effect

IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, women workers who take birth-control pills are better workers, according to a study made by Dr. Margaret Raphael and reported in a medical magazine. The pill-takers, she discovered, have fewer accidents at work and take less sick leave. The work efficiency of 48 per cent of the women increased after taking birth-control pills for six months.

Millionaire Knitter

IN QUINCY, MASS., suddenly becoming a millionaire didn't change life for Joseph McAllister, a textile worker who won $1,000,000 in the state lottery. He refused a hotel room the night he won the boodle because he had to get up at 7 a.m. to go to work. And true to his intention, Millionaire McAllister was at his knitting machine as usual at 8 a.m.

Hangover Disability

IN SAN FRANCISCO, tension on the job which produced hives for a city policeman, which, in turn, was cured by drinking as much as a fifth of whiskey a day won Patrolman Arthur Lord, 45, a year's leave with full pay. Most policemen approved but the top department officials worried whether the decision wouldn't encourage other cops to claim hangovers as a disability.

Form Reversal

IN MIAMI BEACH, delegates to the Democratic National Convention were seen as a "new breed." A poll determined that nearly 51 per cent of the delegates termed themselves "liberals" while only 6-½ per cent called themselves conservatives. In 1928 the percentages were almost exactly the reverse.

Good Solution

IN MEXICO CITY, following the threat of a strike by power plant workers, Carlos Torres Manzo, Mexican secretary for industry and commerce, announced plans to have the "rich pay more and the poor pay less for electric lighting."

Commentary and Interpretation

OF TIME AND SOUND

Phantoms Control Large Corporations

By ERNEST CALLOWAY
Contributing Editor

In today's troublesome environment of credibility gaps and manipulated public information, Cudd and Company is one of those unique companies that does not have a thing to sell nor a service to render. Futhermore, the firm wallows in anonymity. It does not have an office, officers or telephone. It is a phantom corporation devoted to keeping its real identity obscure and beyond public knowledge.

IT HAS BEEN successful in this task because there are only a few highly placed persons within the complex infra-structure of U.S. corporate and banking power who ever heard of Cudd and Company. Even the Securities and Exchange Commission, the governmental outfit that is supposed to ride herd over the activities of U.S. corporations, indicates that it has no meaningful information on the activity of Cudd and Company.

But don't let the obscure nature of Cudd and Company fool you. It is a very real company and has a very real task to perform within the infra-structure of corporate power in the United States. Its task is the advancement of secrecy and anonymity in huge corporate dealings on the part of U.S. banks, insurance companies and trust companies.

CUDD AND COMPANY is part of a massive corporate code system designed to hide the real identity of financial institutions that really control and dominate American industrial corporations. What is astounding about this particular company is the fact that it is the second largest stock-holder in Ford Motor Company controlling nearly 2 million of Ford's 75 million shares. It is the third largest stock-holder in Mobil Oil controlling some 2.6 million of Mobil's 101 million shares. It is the fourth largest stock-holder in General Electric controlling some 2.7 million shares of that company's 182 million shares. It is the seventh largest stock-holder in Chrysler Corporation controlling half a million of that corporation's 51 million shares.

There are many other major industrial corporations where Cudd and Company is operating, but to date the code has not been broken.

CUDD AND COMPANY has several running mates from the same stable. There is Kane and Company which picks up where Cudd and Company leaves off. Let's take the same industrial corporations as listed above. Here Kane and Company is the second largest stock-holder in General Electric with 3.7 million shares. It is the second largest share-holder in Mobil Oil with 2.7 million shares. Kane and Company is the third largest stock-holder in Chrysler Corporation with over 5 million shares, and it is the ninth largest stock-holder in Ford Motor with 700,000 shares.

WHEN WE ARE through with Cudd and Company and Kane and Company, we can work out with Egger and Company.

These phantom companies with massive holdings in the nation's major industrial corporations have one thing in common besides their quest for anonymity. They all have the same parent. Upon breaking the corporate code they are all owned and controlled by Chase Manhattan Bank, the international wholesale banking complex headed by David Rockefeller.

THE PERSON responsible for breaking this corporate code is Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana, who is investigating economic and financial concentration.

Sen. Metcalf sought to obtain the 30 top stock-holders in the 10 top industrial corporations in the U.S. This list of ten included General Motors, General Electric, Standard Oil, Mobil, Chrysler, Ford, Texaco, IBM and ITT. Only four companies provided this information and the six others refused.

However, the replies of four companies—Ford, General Electric, Mobil Oil and Chrysler—provide sufficient information to determine the extent of control by banking institutions of major industrial corporations in the U.S. as well as the circuitous method in which this control is maintained.

LED BY Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank and Morgan's Bankers Trust Company, some 37 American, Swiss and Canadian super-banks are the top stock-holders in these four major U.S. industrial corporations. These 37 banks collectively control 40 per cent of the shares of Chrysler, 33 per cent of the shares of Ford, 27 per cent of the shares of Mobil Oil and 20 per cent of the shares of General Electric.

Chase Manhattan Bank, in the aggregate controls some 16.5 million shares in the four industrial corporations through phantom companies. Bankers Trust, through the same method is second with some 13 million shares in the same four top industrial corporations. These two

Please Turn to Page 12

REFLECTIONS

On Anti-Busing Leaders

By CARL LEATHWOOD
Contributing Editor

The people who take leadership in fighting school busing always claim to be so pure on the matter of race. "Oh, no, we're not racists," they piously say, and then go on to give this or that reason to the press.

I think they're lying, and that they are viciously racist. The people they lead may have honest reasons to support the anti-busing agitation. Who knows what they think?

BUT KEEP FIRING your "why" questions, and sure enough the truth so often pops out. "We don't want any mixing of the races. Intermarriage — you know what I mean." Well!

Let's be brutally frank about that subject. This so-called race mixing was started by slave girls being raped by their white masters.

The whole question of race conflict is a tragic development, but this worry about "race-mixing" makes me laugh. Why?

Simply because the racists are one, two, or three hundred years too late. There is a lot of "white blood," so-called, in the group of our population called "Negro." You know that. Everybody knows that.

But what's not so generally known is the extent to which people called white have black ancestry.

SOCIOLOGISTS have known about the Negro background of our "white" population as long as there has been a social science called sociology. But they tended to ignore it, probably because it's so hard to tie down any facts and figures.

The June, 1972 issue of American Heritage, an expensive and authentic magazine of American history, tells of the alleged second family of Thomas Jefferson. John Wayles, Jefferson's father-in-law, had two families on his plantation, one white and one black. His black family was mothered by Betty Hemings, the offspring of a British sea captain and an African woman.

One of Betty's daughters was Sally Hemings, a beautiful girl almost white and with waist-long straight hair. She was a half sister of Jefferson's wife, Martha Wayles Jefferson. After Martha died at age 39, Jefferson formed an alliance with the beautiful Sally, and they became the parents of seven sons and daughters.

THE EVIDENCE indicates all those who lived "ran away" (probably with Jefferson's connivance). Some of them merged into the white population, while others chose to be "Negroes." The best known was Madison Hemings, who chose to remain Negro, and spent his life as a carpenter in Pike County, Ohio. Madison was the source of much of the information about the second family, but as the author of the American Heritage article, Prof. Fawn Brodie of the UCLA history department shows, his story is strongly backed up by other sources.

Also, there must be thousands of descendants of Thomas Jefferson and the beautiful Sally Hemings living today, some living in the ghettos and some in the white suburbs. But Jefferson was not alone in the "second family" matter. The census of 1860 listed over 500,000 "mulattos" in the slave states, and 350,000 slave owners.

"PASSING WHITE" by light-skinned "Negroes" has been going on for more than 200 years, but it is done in secret and kept secret.

A light-skinned boy, or girl takes the train to the north some dark night, drops out of sight, and resurfaces somewhere with a new name, gets more education, gets a job closed to dark-skinned people, and ultimately acquires a white wife or husband who know nothing of their mate's secret.

In 1925 in a sociology class a southern-born professor told us that those who have "passed" and their descendants may number up to 5,000,000. If there were that many two generations ago, there are more than 20,000,000 now.

WHY DO THEY do it? Simply for the chance for a better job and more freedom.

I'll bet there isn't a city block in a "whites only" suburb in the USA that doesn't have people with black ancestry. probably most of them don't even know, so secretive was the passing process of their fathers and mothers and grandfathers and grandmothers.

SOUTHERN legislatures were naturally aware of this thing of "passing" and took steps to make it legally impossible — within the borders of their states. For instance, the Encyclopedia Brittanica tells us that before 1910, under the infamous race laws of the State of Virginia, the legal definition of Negro was a person with no more than one-fourth black ancestry, then the racist law was changed so that anyone with

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OF NATIONAL POLITICS

Election Process Outdated

By LEWIS HODGINS
Special Contributor

In last month's issue, I presented facts and figures to make it very clear why we ought to abolish the Electoral College system of electing Presidents.

EQUALLY important, I strongly suggested that Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates should be nominated by popular vote in a national primary, with the added proviso that the top candidates must either receive more than 50 per cent of the total count, or face their highest opponents in a runoff.

I also emphasized that Vice Presidential candidates, regardless of party affiliation, ought to run independently of the Presidential aspirants, both in the national primary and the general election. If ever we are to rescue political democracy from the strangling hands of cynical politicians conniving in smoke-filled rooms behind locked doors, this is the only way it can be done.

When I speak of majority rule, I'm not thinking of 40 per cent of the total vote as representing a winner, as is often the case when there are three or more candidates in the field. Forty per cent is a mere plurality as distinguished from a solid majority. A plurality is a minority figure which is only greater than the number cast for any other one candidate but not more than half the total votes recorded.

I AGAIN refer you to three well-known Presidential races, in each of which a plurality winner (but a minority candidate) lost the popular vote, while being declared an easy victor in the Electoral College. I shall cite these three cases in chronological order.

In the election of 1860, Abraham Lincoln received a tiny fraction less than 40 per cent of the total national vote. This meant that 60 per cent of the voters were denied a voice in the choice of President. But Lincoln won a clear majority in the Electoral College—180 votes to 123 for his combined opponents—while losing the majority popular vote by almost a million ballots. This is a prime example.

IN THE ELECTION of 1912, when there were three major candidates in the field, Woodrow Wilson emerged with slightly under 45 per cent of the total national vote, although he won a smashing victory in the Electoral College—435 votes to 96 for the other candidates. The electoral vote most emphatically did not reflect the people's will, because the combined popular vote for Roosevelt and Taft exceeded Wilson's by almost one and a half million. Fifty-five per cent of the voters were thereby excluded from any choice in selecting their President.

In the election of 1968, Richard Nixon got only 43.4 per cent of the total national vote, which means that close to 57 per cent of the electorate voted for other candidates. Nevertheless, Nixon won a comfortable majority of the electoral count—301 votes to 191 for Humphrey, and 46 for George Wallace. This is a distressing spectacle when you consider that Humphrey and Wallace combined outpolled Nixon by well over 9 million votes.

WITH THESE concrete examples, it takes no genius to understand the difference between a majority candidate (who wins with more than 50 per cent of the total popular vote) and a mere plurality winner.

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Multiple Sclerosis Award

John Naber, retired president of Local 688 and a member of the Multiple Sclerosis Society Board, presents an award of the Multiple Sclerosis Society to Mrs. Marie Evans, Council House East resident counselor. Mrs. Evans accepted the award in behalf of 30 Council House women who donated 785 hours to address and stuff envelopes to help the society in its fund drive.

Residents Dedicate Flag Pole

Several hundred Council House residents turned out on Flag Day, June 14, for the dedication of the flag and their new flag pole.

The flag pole installation with a commemorative plaque at its base, was paid for by the residents out of funds raised in their annual bazaar.

The new flag was presented to Lou Berra by Cliff Greenhill, commander of American Legion Falstaff Memorial Post 196.

Principal speaker was American Legion Missouri Department Commander Bert Casselman.

A number of guests from veterans and patriotic groups attended the outdoor ceremony around the new flag pole on the Council House patio.

Teamsters Win In Dixon, Ill.

Roger Wallace, director of the Central Conference of Teamsters Food Processing Division, reports that workers at Purity Mills, a Stokeley-Van Camp subsidiary in Dixon, Ill., recently voted for Teamster representation in an NLRB election.

He praised the organizing efforts of Lee Aldridge of Teamsters Joint Council 65; Larry Sullivan of Teamsters Local 455, and Adrian Blood of the CCT Food Processing Division.

Better Jobless Pay Urged at Hearing

Writers of the Democratic platform were urged here last month to call for improvements in unemployment compensation.

THE REQUEST was in a statement delivered to a regional hearing of the Democratic Platform Committee on behalf of IBT Vice President Harold J. Gibbons by Ron Borges, Local 688 recording secretary.

The platform writers were asked to include a provision calling for unemployment benefits of no less than 75 per cent of an unemployed worker's wages on his last job, to be paid for the duration of his joblessness.

The Democratic Party was asked to nationalize and standardize the unemployment insurance program and to incorporate into it reimbursement of relocation costs of unemployed workers who move to where jobs requiring their skills are.

THE STATEMENT called unemployment the "major issue troubling the American worker today" and asked the Democratic Party "to commit itself to full employment, with the public sector the employer of last resort, if need be."

The Democrats also were urged to "resume the war on poverty—a war in which the Nixon administration has surrendered, condemning even more Americans to poverty and hunger amidst plenty."

The statement recommended that the Fair Labor Standards Act, put on the books in 1938 as a means to upgrade a depressed economy, be updated and modernized to serve as the major weapon in the war on poverty. "With the proper amendments," the statement said, "it can help those 35 per cent of all American families who are officially classified as 'poor' but who are nevertheless headed by persons working full time or part-time."

SPECIFICALLY, the Democrats were urged:

To have the act cover the 15 million workers presently excluded from coverage.

To call for a reduction in the work week from 40 to 30 hours.

To call for an immediate increase in the minimum wage from the present $1.60 an hour to $2.50 an hour and for future increases, reflecting increases in the cost of living and productivity, to be automatic.

THE DEMOCRATS also were urged to commit themselves to the repeal of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and "to disavow any proposals to curtail the right to strike in any segment of the economy."

"While no one enjoys strikes," the Democrats were told, "the right to strike must remain inviolate if industrial democracy, and indeed freedom, in this country is to endure." It is the right to strike which assures "a relationship of equality between labor and management."

The Democratic Party was further urged to commit itself to full funding of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

PASSAGE of the act, the statement said, will have been "a hollow victory if it will be enforced no better than it has so far under the Nixon Administration."

The statement pointed out that American workers share with all other Americans an "intense desire" to have the wasteful and immoral Indochina war ended; inflation brought under control; American cities rebuilt; a healthful environment created and protected, and adequate health care and education programs enacted.

Court Protects Consumers In Repossession Cases

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The U.S. Supreme Court has struck a blow for the consumer—holding that creditors cannot seize merchandise purchased on time payments, when payments are in default, without a hearing.

By a four-to-three vote, the High Court struck down Pennsylvania and Florida laws which permit creditors to take the merchandise after payment defaults without giving the purchasers a chance to tell a court why the repossession is unwarranted.

ALMOST ALL states have statutes similar to those in Florida and Pennsylvania.

Such seizures cannot be made, the Court said, "before creditors have tested their claims to the goods through a fair price hearing."

Most states permit a seller, without a court hearing or notice to the buyer, to file a form with a state clerk, describing the goods to be seized and posting a bond for double their value.

Under most state laws a sheriff is required to seize the property. In Florida a buyer can reclaim the goods by posting a bond for double the value. A buyer in Pennsylvania must initiate a court suit for recovery.

Both the Pennsylvania and Florida suits were brought by purchasers of household goods from Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

THE SALES contracts signed in both states provided that the seller could repossess if the buyers defaulted. The two companies seized the goods under state laws.

Hodgins Makes Arguments For Electoral Reforming

FROM PAGE 11

As if you needed any further proof that the Electoral College and all nominating conventions ought to be consigned to hell, I shall offer you evidence from two famous Presidential elections of recent memory—those of 1948 and 1960.

In the election of 1948, Democrat Harry Truman was pitted against three major candidates—Republican nominee Thomas E. Dewey, Henry A. Wallace of the Progressive Party, and Dixiecrat J. Strom Thurmond (a former Democrat who later turned Republican)—plus a number of minor aspirants. When all the shouting and the victory stomps were over, and it came down to the clear case of a cool count, Truman had won only 49.5 per cent of the total national vote, losing to his combined competitors by the significant margin of 478,258 votes. But he triumphed in the Electoral College by 303 votes to 189 for Dewey, and 39 for J. Strom Thurmond. In the fascinated eyes of the party faithful, as well as the media, Truman was the celebrated "miracle" victor.

TRUMAN HAD beaten odds-on-favorite Thomas Dewey by more than two million votes, but when the crescendo of emotion and jubilation over that feat subsided, the cold fact remained that Truman had failed to get 50 per cent of the total popular vote. He was only a plurality winner. Like Nixon today, he was a minority President.

In the election of 1960, Senator John F. Kennedy was arrayed against Vice President Nixon and a sprinkling of minor candidates. In the sobering light of the post-election tally, Kennedy had won a razor-thin victory over Nixon by the puny margin of 118,550 popular votes. What he didn't get was 50 per cent of the total national vote. He received only 49.7 per cent, losing to Nixon plus the other candidates by 383,813 votes. Kennedy won a whopping 303 electoral votes to 219 for Nixon.

IT IS A GOOD lesson in political realities to come to grips with the fact that we've had three minority Presidents in the last 24 years. Of the five Presidents since Roosevelt, only two (Eisenhower and Johnson) have commanded a popular majority.

You can argue from now to doomsday that Lincoln and Wilson, for example, were the superior candidates. But that can be hotly debated, and you have opened a can of worms.

What we are concerned with here is the incontestable fact that if we are to call our system a genuine political democracy, dependent on and responsive to the mood and will of the people, regardless of whether they are superbly right or miserably wrong in their choices, there is only one way to do it. All nominations and elections of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates must be by direct majority popular vote.

Bankers Control Industry

FROM PAGE 11

super-banking complexes are followed by Morgan Guaranty Trust, First National City Bank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust. All are among the top six banking institutions in the U.S.

THE 37 BANKS, most of whom are closely inter-locked into two or three centers of massive, banking, insurance and trust company power in the U.S., collectively control 107 million shares or 28 per cent of the 400 million total shares of the four major industrial corporations.

When the corporate code is finally and completely broken and made public it may reveal that the notion of people ownership of industrial corporations through investment in stock is just another myth, and the great financial institutions are firmly and securely in the saddle.

Within the corporate 'hide and seek' trade these obscure corporations are referred to as "nominee" companies.

IN ADDITION to Cudd and Company with its huge stock-holdings in a number of U.S. industrial corporations, Chase Manhattan Bank, the nation's third largest banking institution, controls 24 additional "nominee" corporations.

First National City Bank, the nation's second largest and an interlocking "kissing cousin" to Chase Manhattan, has a stable of 28 obscure "nominee' corporations.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company the nation's Sixth largest bank, maintains 23 nominee companies, and its "kissing cousin" Bankers Trust Company (8th largest) has a large stable of 37 "nominee" companies to hide its stock-holdings in U.S. industrial corporations.

The largest of U.S. banking institutions - the Bank of America - maintains 108 such nominee companies to obscure its vast holdings in industry and corporate agriculture in California.

Union Reps Allowed

SEATTLE, Wash. (PAI)—Union representatives are now permitted to represent their members in workmen's compensation cases here under a new ruling by the Washington State Board of Industrial Insurance. Up to now only lawyers have been permitted to represent workers.

Leathwood's Reflections

FROM PAGE 11

only one-sixteenth black ancestry was legally a "Negro."

Still later, in 1930, the Legislature changed it to define a Negro as a person having any black ancestry whatever!

Let me make it perfectly clear (as Nixon says) that there is no difference between the races which isn't due to differences in education and opportunity. Denying a person education and work makes all the difference.

THERE ARE "meathead" blacks, but even more "meathead" whites — because there are more whites.

Anyone who can call the blacks inferior has shut his eyes to the brilliant black scientists, writers, lawyers, and entertainers who are famous today. The black studies programs have told us about hundreds of brilliant black Americans of past years. Europe, which never had more than a scattering of blacks, also had many talented people with Negro ancestry — to mention only two, Alexander Pushkin, the greatest poet of Czarist Russia; and Alexandre Dumas, French novelist and playwright, who wrote the famous "Count of Monte Cristo."

Well, since we're all cousins anyway, let's get together in neighborhoods and schools and on the job. This nonsense has gone on long enough. The politicians only agitate it to keep our minds off the real issues, such as taxing the tax-dodging rich, to name only one.

LETTERS

Criticizes Ruling of Court

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter was sent to members and friends of the St. Louis Urban League.

Recently, the United States Supreme Court voted to rule against a black man who was refused service at a private men's club at which he was a guest. K. Leroy Irvis, majority leader in the Pennsylvania Legislature, was refused service in a restaurant in a Moose Lodge in Harrisburg, Pa. He filed a suit against the lodge and the state of Pennsylvania. The outcome was a six to three vote which rules not only against Irvis, but against all blacks in this country, for it closes doors which many in this country had presumed had finally been opened through racial understanding.

Certainly, every man should be permitted the privilege of associating with those persons who share his interests. A court ruling which is exclusive by reason of color and which also infringes upon the rights of not only blacks but whites as well, is tragic.

Perhaps this country has not progressed as far as we had assumed from the days of strict segregation. Indeed, if this kind of ruling is any indication, it seems that the return of those days is just around the corner, and this would indeed be tragic. Perhaps this ruling will provide an insight and some sort of measure of just how far our urbanized and sophisticated society has actually progressed in terms of racial harmony and sincerity. If this ruling inspires a rash of similar rulings then indeed we have come to a sad disillusionment.

However, it is up to the people of this country to speak out against this ruling. Indifference born out of silence is, or rather would be, as detrimental as the ruling itself. Finally, at a time when every person should be working in an effort to try to bring together the various opposing sections and factions of this country, the Supreme Court's action marks a sad milestone in America's history of racial discord.

WILLIAM E. DOUTHIT
Executive Director
St. Louis Urban League

Pleased Reader

Editor:

Please find my check enclosed for subscription to your newspaper. Keep up the good work. Thank you for your continued efforts realized in articles of excellent quality.

MARCUS J. ALBRECHT
Webster Groves

20% Hike Approved

Social Security Increased Over Nixon's Opposition

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Despite the bitter opposition of the Nixon administration, organized labor and the National Council of Senior Citizens between them helped give America's oldsters a smashing 20 per cent increase in Social Security benefits just before Congress recessed for the Democratic National Convention.

THE PRESIDENT signed the bill, although there had been strong hints of a veto that collapsed when both the Senate and the House showed their determination to override a veto.

The bill, as finally passed by votes of 82-to-4 in the Senate and 302-to-35 in the House, will mean a boost from $133 a month for the average single retiree to $166 and from $233 a month for the average couple to $270. The increases will go into effect as of Sept. 1 with first higher checks due Oct. 1.

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.), one of the original co-sponsors of the bill in the Senate, expressed his delight with the "lopsided nature" of the votes.

"PASSAGE of the increase was a truly major victory for the older Americans," Sen. Eagleton said. "Their greatest problem, faced day by day, week in and week out, every month of the year, is inadequate income."

He also expressed satisfaction that the new bill provides for a cost-of-living escalator clause which will go into effect in 1975.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) reported that 700,000 Missourians will benefit.

First increases in Social Security tax will come on Jan. 1 1973 when taxes for both employers and workers will go to 5.5 per cent on earnings of $10,800 and the same rate on earnings of $12,000 as of Jan. 1, 1974. Contrary to what the President claimed, the new rates will actually mean a saving for those who earn less than $9,000.

"THE 20 PER CENT increase represents a magnificent victory for senior power in view of the formidable opposition of the President," said Nelson Cruikshank, president of the National Council. "It is our hope that on its return from the current recess, Congress will give favorable consideration to provisions of the original Social Security bill including 100 per cent benefits for surviving spouses; Medicare for the disabled, and better benefits for the aged blind and disabled. We are deeply grateful to Congress for passage of the 20 per cent increase and to the thousands of aged who wrote to Congress in behalf of the measure."

The President, in signing the bill which was attached to a necessary increase in the national debt limit from $400 billion to $450 billion, contended that it represented a "frantic, election-year" political gesture that would imperil the soundness of the Social Security fund. He would have held the boost to five per cent, but a powerful bloc in the Senate insisted on the 20 per cent boost and the House went along.

DURING THE DEBATE, it was brought out that the Social Security fund is in good shape and that the President's expressed fears for its soundness were unjustified.

Labor Wants Law To Guard Pensions

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A united labor movement is urging Congress to enact legislation that will protect workers against the tragedy of losing pensions for which they may have worked all their lives.

SPOKESMEN for the AFL-CIO, the United Steelworkers and the United Auto Workers called on the Senate Labor Subcommittee to support legislation introduced by Senators Harrison A. Williams, New Jersey Democrat, and Jacob Javits, New York Republican, with strengthening amendments.

Appearing for the AFL-CIO, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of legislation, strongly approved the purpose of the measure which would establish minimum Federal standards of vesting and funding for private pension plans and would set up a Private Pension Plan Termination Insurance program to protect the vested pension benefits of employees against loss.

While calling the bill the best that is now before Congress, Biemiller suggested that it could be improved by stressing single employer plans where vesting standards are not as good as those for multi-employer plans; by affording payments to welfare and pensions funds the same priority under the Bankruptcy Act that is now accorded to direct wages, and by giving pensioners the right to sue for appropriate remedies if the statute is violated.

STEELWORKERS President I.W. Abel, who was accompanied by hundreds of union members, also supported the Williams-Javits bill. "Our union," he said, "believes that the protection and guarantee of pension funds and pension rights is basic to the future security of workers and the nation."

He suggested two strengthening provisions:

1. Company assets should be available to cover all liabilities of terminated pension plans not completely covered by pension funds, before the Federal pension termination insurance took over responsibility for unpaid benefits, and

2. Vested rights and plan-termination insurance should cover all credited past service, not only service credited on or after the bill's enactment.

IN ASKING Congress to act promptly on pensions, Abel was sharply critical of the Nixon Administration and Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson, who have asked that action be delayed until a study on mandatory funding and pension termination insurance is updated.

UAW President Leonard Woodcock, also supporting the measure with some modification, said that his union was deeply concerned about the security of promised pensions. He cited the action of the UAW convention calling for "immediate enactment" of legislation to establish Federal pension plan termination insurance.

He urged that the Williams-Javits bill be modified to make it effective as soon as possible; to include insurance against loss of accrued benefits for the periods both before and after enactment of the legislation; require that previous service be counted toward vesting; permit substitution of alternative vesting schedules of at least equivalent actuarial value to the standards laid down in the Williams-Javits bill, and establish a vested benefit "clearinghouse" operated by the Social Security Administration to notify eligible workers of private pension plan benefits to which they are entitled.

Death Investigated

MIAMI, Fla. (PAI) — Police are investigating the shooting of Lloyd Hicks, recording secretary of Teamsters Local 390 whose body was found in union headquarters when it opened for business. Only four months ago the President of a Miami Laborers Local was shot and killed in equally mysterious circumstances.

UNION COOKBOOK

By Miriam Seigel

During the warmer months of the year an urge to work in a garden comes over one. It happened to me, and I had so much fun with my garden that I thought some helpful tips, plus recipes, would be most useful. Don't stay indoors—do your gardening today!

* * *

BEETS—Tips on growing them: Beets do well in garden loam worked six to eight inches deep; they will be fibrous if the loam is too sandy. In early summer sow a long row and drop three seeds to an inch in furrows 12 inches wide and one inch deep. Cover with ½ inch fine soil, tamp. When seedlings are big enough to eat as greens, thin plants to stand two inches apart. Harvest the larger beets as plants become crowded. Beets are finest when they are three inches around. Leave winter beets in their rows until hard frosts are expected, then dig and layer in damp sand in a cool place. Or boil beets until tender, skin, dice, pack, and freeze them.

Painless Borscht

- **6 large beets**
- **1 tbsp. butter**
- **1 tsp. sugar**
- **6 tbsp. sour cream**
- **8 cups beef stock or bouillon**
- **salt**
- **1 tbsp. vinegar**

1. Remove beet tops and root ends, wash, and peel. Shred into a heavy kettle with about three cups of the stock. Cook, covered, for 15 minutes; add the rest of the stock, and cook until beets are soft. 2. Add butter, salt to taste, sugar, vinegar, and simmer 20 minutes. Add more stock to thin, if necessary. 3. Serve in deep soup bowls, topped with at least one tablespoon of thick sour cream. Serves six.

EGGPLANT—Tips on growing it: After June 1st plant outdoors 18 inches apart in the row. If the plants become yellow and spotted, they may be short of water. When fruit is about four inches in diameter and a glossy purple black, it is ready to harvest.

Eggplant Casserole

- **2 small eggplants**
- **¼ cup butter**
- **1 cup cream, heated**
- **pepper**
- **2 tbsp. butter**
- **salt**
- **4 tbsp. flour**
- **2 (7 oz.) cans minced clams**
- **¼ cup bread crumbs**

1. Preheat oven to 325 degrees. 2. Peel eggplant, cut into chunks, and cook in lightly salted water until tender. Drain, shake dry over heat, and mash. 3. Melt butter in an enameled saucepan, stir in flour, add the cream, and beat with a whisk until smooth. Add clam juice and clams, and simmer, stirring until thick and smooth. Very gently fold in eggplant, and add salt and pepper. 4. Pour into a two-quart buttered baking dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs, dot with butter, and bake 45 minutes. Serves four to six.

* * *

KEEPING YOUR PLANTS HEALTHY—1. Design the garden and its surroundings for good air circulation. 2. Don't water on muggy, overcast days. 3. Keep vegetables debris on the compost heap or in garbage pails. Burn any suspect matter. 4. Rotate crops. 5. If you run into trouble, be sure to buy disease-resistant varieties next time.

(A PAI Feature)

HUNTING & FISHING

Teamsters TIME OUT

By FRED GOETZ

FRED FORSTING of Cahokia, Ill., a member of St. Louis Local 600, has a simple formula for angling enjoyment. He says it's not the size of the fish he's after, it's mainly the enjoyment of participating in this grand pastime, soaking up sunshine and clean air.

On a recent trip to Reelfoot Lake at Tiptonville, Tenn., Fred and his Missus hit the finny jackpot: A total of 99 bream averaging a half-pound each, and he sends in the following photograph to back up his claim. "They were little on size but big on flavor in our hot, buttered pan."

F. Forsting

A LETTER and photograph in our files reminds us that it's catfish time over most of Missouri's far flung acres, namely the following snapshot of little Billy Keel, son of Captain Omer E. Keel of Washington, Mo., a member of the Marine Officers Association, Local 54.

Billy Keel

Billy is pictured here with a chunky flathead his dad caught via the trotline method off the mouth of the Gasconade River. This was but one of the many flathead taken on a fine summer day. The largest of the bunch tipped the scales at 34 pounds.

Who's catching all the catfish now? Any Missouri Teamster members? O.K., then tell us all about it so we can pass along the good news to fellow Teamsters members.

* * *

GRANTED, there are plenty of excellent parks to take the family to in Missouri but if you'd like to put a few extra miles on the old jalopy and you've got a little extra time, I suggest you visit Yellowstone National Park. There's a special reason this year. It's the park's 100th anniversary. In March of 1872, President Ulysses S. Grant signed a bill making Yellowstone the first national park in the U.S.

There is no other place in the world quite like it, with its 10,000 geysers and springs, vast mountains and canyons and hundreds of miles of verdant banks flanking fish-lush streams and lakes.

In keeping with the American tradition, there will be a Centennial Year Celebration at Yellowstone this year. You'll see Old Faithful geyser erupt and spout on faithful schedule, just as high and lively as it did centuries ago. You'll see the same majestic waterfalls which awed American Indians—long before the white man came. You'll see the same, untouched lovely Grand Canyon of the Yellowston River and the seemingly endless meadows, still sprawling with big game. If you're an angler, especially a trout angler, you'll be in paradise.

THE WATERS of Yellowstone features a variety of trout: Rainbow, brook trout, German brown and cutthroat. A wide variety of wildlife roams the far-flung reaches of the park. Even the grizzly bear can be seen here.

Nearly all of Yellowstone's 3,400 acres are wilderness, although it must be noted that there are a substantial number of roads lacing it and a goodly number of "tourist" facilities." It is not "locked away" only for the benefit of the most rugged of wilderness fans.

Yellowstone's Superintendent Jack K. Anderson readily admits to problems arising from the increased number of people and automobiles at Yellowstone but he does not consider that it was overcrowded during the last two tourist seasons and noted that the concessioner, the Yellowstone Park Company, seldom filled all its lodging units last year.

ARE THERE still bears in Yellowstone and are they dangerous? The answer to both question is "yes." But the "injury problem" is less likely. Up until 1970, the average number of people injured by bears in Yellowstone was 45 while last summer the total was down to nine. National Park officials claim the new program instituted at the Park is the result of the reduced injury count. It might well be termed "preventative medicine" when the open-pit garbage dumps were eliminated; bear-proof trash cans installed and "Don't Feed the Bears" rules rigidly enforced along park roads.

But be careful when you pass through the gate this year. You might hear the bells ring and flashbulbs from hidden cameras go off in wild profusion hailing you as the 50 millionth visitor to Yellowstone. Have a nice stay.

Yellowstone Grizzly

Minerva Terrace Mound at Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone.

* * *

DO YOU HAVE a snapshot depicting an outdoor trip you've been on: Hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, skindiving, mountain climbing, bird watching or just plain nature walking? We'd be most happy to run it in this column and send you one of the illustrated Hotrod fishing lures for your trouble.

The offer is made to all members of the Teamster Union, the members of the family and, of course, retired members. Send it, and a few words of explanation, to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. MT
2833 S.E. 33rd Place
Portland, Ore. 97202

Please mention your Local number.

The Political Season

The pre-primary period of campaigning offers Council House residents many opportunities to attend political teas, coffees and rallies. This group turned out for a coffee in honor of Bob Stevenson and Lois Dorr, Democratic candidates for Sixth Ward committeeman and woman, and Edward L. Dowd who is seeking the Democratic nomination for governor. (Teamster Photo)

Boldt Hints at Cut Back Of Wage Hike Guidelines

By ALEXANDER UHL
Of the PAI Staff

WASHINGTON — Failure of the Nixon New Economic Program is now threatening more bad news for the American worker.

Not only is the cost of living continuing to increase and unemployment showing no signs of dropping, but a new squeeze on labor wage increases appears to be in the making.

IN A SPEECH before the National Press Club here, Judge George H. Boldt, chairman of the Nixon Pay Board, announced that his board is in the process of "reviewing" its 5.5 per cent wage guidelines. "It is now appropriate to review the standard and to assess its applicability to the current economic situation in the light of prospects of reaching our year-end target, now less than six months away," Boldt said.

Inasmuch as the "year-end target" is a drop in the inflation rate to 2.5 per cent — a goal that is not yet in sight — the only conclusion that labor observers could reach was that a decrease in the 5.5 per cent wage increase rate is likely. Actually, the Pay Board has held labor gains to a weighted average of 4.9 per cent, "well within the basic standard," as Boldt pointed out.

That the Pay Board is determined to hold the line on wages is clear from its latest decisions. The Board recently affirmed an earlier recommendation of its Appeals Panel to reduce the 19 per cent pay increase of 13,000 Philadelphia-area retail clerks to 5.5 per cent. It ordered reductions to seven per cent deferred increases for a number of operating engineers and machinists.

IT APPROVED A 6.5 per cent increase for 118,000 employees of New York City and the New York Transit Authority for the first year, but held second year increases to 5.5 per cent.

The Boldt threat to modify the wage guide "if it appears necessary" comes at a time when two things are happening: labor productivity is going up while price controls are proving to be what an AFL-CIO spokesman has called a "fiasco."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just announced "rapid gains in productivity" in a 1971 BLS study of selected industries. This showed that output per manhour grew between 1970 and 1971 in more than three-fourths of the 37 industries currently included in the Bureau's industry productivity measurement program.

Annual gains — higher in 1971 than in 1970 — ranged from a top of 18.2 per cent for manmade fibres to a low of 0.3 per cent for flour manufacturing. There were only six industries in which productivity declined as compared with 13 in 1970.

PRODUCTIVITY growth was particularly large in: sugar, manmade fibers, aluminum rolling and drawing, radio and TV sets and motor vehicles. In some industries, such as steel, output fell off 4.9 per cent, but manhours dropped even more — 7.9 per cent — resulting in an increase in productivity of 3.3 per cent.

The "fiasco" of price controls, on the other hand, was emphasized by Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO community services director, who also heads the Federation's "price watchers." In an interview on Labor News Conference over the Mutual Broadcasting System, Perlis declared:

"The American people have lost confidence in the Administration's ability to cope with the economic squeeze with its Phase II price control program, which substitutes a 'public relations . . . cosmetic job' for across-the-board controls and effective enforcement machinery."

Perlis said that many economists are now convinced that instead of cutting the inflation rate to 2.5 per cent, which is the Administration goal, the rate may well be up to five per cent by the end of the year.

Teamster 'Unfair' List

These products or services are offered by companies which, through their anti-union attitudes, have proved they don't deserve Teamster dollars. These companies are unfair:

A & P Brand Milk
A-1 Hauling Service, Inc.
Adam's Brand Milk
Allen Potato Chip Co.
Arrow Gas
Checker Cab
Checkerboard Moving & Storage
Chesterfield Farm
Chow Mobil Catering
Crossroads Furniture
Deluxe Catering Co.
Elzea Egg Company
Federhofer, Inc., 218 Walnut in Jefferson City, Mo. and in Columbia, Mo.
Fey Funeral Home
Harris Pippin Lunch Service
Industrial Catering
Joe's Lunch Service
King Optical
Lance (Snack Items)
Larry's Egg Company
Lee Optical
Levitz Furniture
Liberty Petroleum Service Station (3301 N. Florissant)
Marcella Cab
Marine Petroleum Co. 201 E. Nagel
Missouri State Optical
Moore Egg Co.
Nick's Catering Service
Niehoff Brand Milk
Niehoff Dairy Co., Eureka, Mo.
N-R-G Propane Gas bottled and bulk
Our Chef's Brand Milk
Overland Dairy Milk
Packet Brand Milk
Party Rental
Pepsi-Cola (and Teem) (St. Louis)
Pop'n Brand Milk
P.M. parking lots (including 9th and Chestnut garage and 9th and St. Charles garage)
Quincy Maid Potato Chips
St. Louis County Cab
Schuh Catering—Salad Co.
Servamation Vending Company
Site and Mars Service Stations in eastern Missouri
Suburban Cab
Weinhardt Catering
Wickes Furniture
Willie Dennis Moving & Storage
Yellow Cab

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LOCAL 54 MEMBERS

Marine Officers Association Area Meeting will be at 2 p.m., Aug. 14, 1972 at the Howard Johnson Motor Inn, Highway 51 South, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Have Fresh Milk DELIVERED To Your Door

Members of Teamsters Local 603 will be happy to provide that service.

Special Notice To Local 600 Retirees Golden Age Club

Teamsters Local 600 retirees Golden Age Club meets the second Sunday of every month at 8201 North Broadway. Rear doors open at 1 p.m. and the meeting starts at 2 p.m. Dock men, road drivers and city drivers are welcome.

JACK NIEMEYER

SPECIAL NOTICE

To All Members of Local 618 Employed under the Greater St. Louis Automobile Dealers Contract

Please be advised that the vote for waiver of the Vision and Dental coverage in lieu of the removal of the present 20 per cent deductibles on the Health and Welfare fund was carried by a wide majority.

Therefore, Vision and Dental coverage is waived for the duration of your present contract. Deductions will be removed no later than October 1, 1972. Sooner if at all possible.

EDWIN D. DORSEY
Secretary-Treasurer &
Business Representative

SPECIAL NOTICE To All LOCAL 603 MEMBERS

The following letter by General President Frank E. Fitzsimmons in reply to an inquiry by Local 603 Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Lammert explains why a by-law provision requiring that candidates for local offices must have attended 50 per cent of all meetings is not applicable to the coming election.

Mr. Edward J. Lammert, Secretary-Treasurer
Teamsters Local Union No. 603
300 South Grand Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is in reply to your letter of May 30, 1972 and your question concerning whether Local Union No. 603 can apply its Bylaw provision which contains a 50 per cent meeting attendance eligibility requirement in its December, 1972 election of officers.

It is my understanding from your letter that the Local Bylaws were amended to include this provision in 1968 and that it was adopted in the following manner. In May and June, 1968 the Local placed an article in the "Missouri Teamster" newspaper that proposed amendments to the Bylaws would be read at the May and June membership meetings and voted on at the June membership meeting. The proposed changes were not described in the newspaper. At the meeting of June 13, 1968, all amendments, including the above-mentioned 50 per cent meeting attendance requirement, were read and approved by a majority of the members in attendance.

Further, according to your letter, the Local failed to notify the membership that the Bylaws were amended to include the 50 per cent meeting attendance requirement. Notice of the change was not posted on the Union bulletin boards, the change was not printed in subsequent issues of the "Missouri Teamster" newspaper, and the Local Union did not print new Bylaw books.

This is to advise that the International Legal Department has thoroughly considered the legal questions involved in this matter and that it is its opinion and the position of the undersigned that Local 603 may not apply the 50 per cent meeting attendance rule in the coming election under the above outlined circumstances, including the fact that the membership was never advised, either before or after the adoption of the Bylaw amendments in June, 1968, that they would be required to attend 50 per cent of the meetings held in the 24 month period immediately prior to nomination in order to be eligible for election to office in the coming election.

In your letter, you state that you have discussed this matter with a representative of the U.S. Department of Labor in its St. Louis, Missouri office, and advise that it was his opinion that, notwithstanding the lack of notice, the 50 per cent meeting attendance requirement could be applied in the forthcoming election of officers. The International Legal Department advises that the opinion of the St. Louis office is not binding on the Department of Labor, and that the opinion as you have stated it represents a significant departure from the position that has long been taken by the Department of Labor in like situations. For that reason there would be a significant likelihood that, notwithstanding the opinion you received from the St. Louis office, the Department eventually would sue to overturn an election conducted by Local 603 if the 50 per cent meeting attendance requirement is applied.

Accordingly, Local 603 may not apply its 50 per cent meeting attendance requirement in the coming election of officers.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK E. FITZSIMMONS
General President

The Trading Post is a free service to members of Teamster locals in Joint Council 13. If you have something to buy, sell or swap, you may advertise it here at no cost, provided the following rules are observed:

1) No ads can be accepted by telephone.

2) No ads will be accepted unless signed with name, address, and Teamster local union number. Ads may be mailed to Editor, Missouri Teamster, 300 South Grand, St. Louis, Mo. 63103, or brought to the newspaper office at the same address.

3.) Copy deadline is the second Friday of each month. Ads received after that will be saved for the following paper unless otherwise notified in writing.

4) Members are limited to two ads for any issue. Ads should be limited to a maximum of 20 words.

5) Ads will be run for 1 issue only, unless renewed by mail.

6) This newspaper is not responsible for any errors appearing in the ads.

7) Absolutely no commercial ads will be accepted.

AUTOMOTIVE

WESTERN AUTO MINI TRAIL, two months old, will sell for $140, 436-4391 after 12 noon, any day, must sell.
TUBELESS TIRES, 2 snow—650x13; 2 reg.—750x14; 2 snow—750x14, 481-6174.
1964 CHEVELLE, 6 cyl. stick; rebuilt eng., new brakes, good rubber, good body, make offer, TW-2-3721 after 6 p.m.
1971 BSA, like new, 700 actual miles, cc 650, value $1350, asking $1000, 351-3935.
CAR AIR CONDITIONER, Buick radio, 521-3674.
MINI BIKE, good condition, $65, 388-0258.
1938 INT. TRACTOR plow, disk, metal wheels and add ends; 2 1950 Fords; 6 ft. trailer; 20 ft. double bed, wood; 2 metal tables and chairs; 1954 Ford loader in front disk plow, brush hog, 948-3971, Hillsboro, Mo.
1970 HARLEY DAVIDSON, Sprint, (S.S.), 350 cc, must sell, illness, 752-8865.
DUNE BUGGY, green metal flake, Linton Spoiler body, 1500 cc engine, black vinyl top, 842-0823.
1970 FORD VAN, V8, auto., radio, heater, windshield washers, 8 passenger club wagon, windows all around, sell or trade for older car & cash, 731-3197.
1961 WILLIS JEEP station wagon, 2 wheel drive; Hot Point 2 speed auto. washer, 16 lb. cap. like new; Western auto trail horse mini bike, 1971, like new, 3½ horse power, 892-1005.
1971 DODGE DART, automatic, 13,000 miles, $1895, 524-7030.
TWO 15" CHRYSLER chrome reverse wheels, $25, 3432 Osage, Sat.
1963 DART RADIATOR, trans., etc., make offer; MGA rear end, wire wheel hubs, etc., make offer; 1929 Model A cowl, "T" steering wheels, 901 Trellis Ln., 1 blk. w. of S. Berry off Oakland Ave.
1966 CHEV. SUPER SPORT, air, bucket, good cond., HA-7-5516.
1965 VW, clean, HA-7-5516.
1966 OLDS VISTA Cruiser wagon, power steering and brakes, 60,000 miles, good tires, settling estate, 726-2184 after 1 p.m.
1965 RED PONTIAC Catalina, 2 dr., h.t., all vinyl interior with C-S, P-B, A-C, very clean and in excellent cond., see to appreciate, $750, 278-3127.
1971 MINI BIKE, like new, full helmet included, $100, 447-5464.
VW, '61 body, '63 engine, runs great, make offer, KI-4-4811.
MOTOR'S auto repair manual's (2), 49-57 and 57-64, cost $10 each, both for $5; owners handbook for 49-68 VW, $1.50, 352-4946.
1965 DODGE POLARA, 2 dr. h.t., $425, 832-4192.
WHEELS, good for spare or snow tires, Chevy, Ford and Plymouth, 14" and 15", $1 each; Ford hubcaps, 50c each, 352-4946.
TRUCK CAMPER, complete with 3 burner stove, ice box, closet, built-ins, water tank and pump, electrical hook up and water connection, factory made, 618-254-5902.
1966 FORD COUNTRY Squire station wagon, nine passenger, power and air, luggage rack, beautiful black interior, 481-3799.
TWO 15" Ford wheels, 1 draw tight hitch for Ford wagon or car, 481-3799.
1962 FALCON Sta. wagon 6, needs ring job, very good body, $175, 843-6462.
1969 VW, light blue, new tires, excellent cond., in and out, $1175, 423-9873.
1955 CHEV. TRUCK and camper shell, 727-0725 after 5 p.m.
1963 VW PARTS, engine, trans., axle, body parts, etc. 865-0915.
REAR END, wheels and tires for 1925 Model "T", make offer, VI-2-1370.
1971 YAMAHA 90 cc Enduro, $340 or best offer, VI-2-1370.
BSA 1971 250 cc Scrambler, 1300 mi., like new, never ridden off road, $595, 869-2320, after 6 p.m.
1966 FORD MUSTANG, 8 cyl., automatic, radio, air cond., new trans., excellent cond., $750, EV-8-2486.
1962 CHEVY IMPALA, 2 door h.t., V8, 283 standard trans., $85, 867-1349.
1971 PLYMOUTH FURY III, 4 door sedan, full power, vinyl top, reasonable, 521-2683.
1965 VW BUG, new king pins, rebuilt carb., rebuilt gen., good battery, tires fair, new paint, make offer, 382-6084, after 5 p.m.
SEARS MARK VI, tent trailer, sleeps 4, 2 double matresses, spare tire, 894-0115, after 6 p.m.
1969 HONDA SCRAMBLER, perfect cond., 3700 miles, extra sprockets for trail riding, $450 firm, 638-6183.
1966 COUNTRY SQUIRE, good condition, factory air, full power, 42,000 actual miles, was second car, needs tires, make offer, 544-3151.
1964 PONTIAC BONN., 4 dr. h.t., very clean, inside and out, good mechanically, must sell, leaving town, 868-6878.

CLOTHING

LADY's coats, size 16, HA-9-0404 evenings or weekends.
BLACK WINTER coat, white short coat, sizes 21-16, 776-7954.
MEN'S PERMA press work clothes, pants 44-29, shirts 17½-34; sport shirts and slacks, top coat size 46, new hunting coat size 48, new overall jacket, size 46, shoes 11-D, 524-3109.
GIRL'S CLOTHES size 8, 838-4829.
TWELVE PR. men's pants, size 32-33, $1 each; men's winter coat, 38, new; women's dresses, slacks, sweaters, blouses, size 8; 12 pr. shoes, size 6½B, $1 each, 432-3998.
WEDDING GOWN, size 8, $20, 781-6348.

MISCELLANEOUS

TWIN HEADBOARDS, wrought iron gossip bench for telephone and books, Sears shop vacuum, 427-2042.
SOLID WOOD DOOR, 79x31½, new, cost $60, sell $40, already finished; 55 gal. BQ drum, $15, rocking horse, $15, 447-5464.
HAND MOWER, 16" rubber tired, like new, $7; step ladder, 8 ft. wood, steel rungs, like new, $8, EV-2-3414.
SEVEN ROOMS furniture, trailer and hitch, records, books, tools, antiques and TV's, radios, refrigerator, sewing machine, movie camera outfit, 8 Cumberland Ave., 739-2700.
20" BRIGGS & Stratton power mower; 18" hand lawn mower; two 14" Ford wheels, two 14" Chev. and four 16" Ford pickup wheels, VI-3-2814.
SWIMMING POOL cover, size 20x30, 838-4829.
HAMMOCK and stand, water room cooler; clothes tree, pictures, battery clock, iron board, power mower, auto. washer as is, canner, champagne bucket, 776-7954.
MOVING, large sale, baby furniture, parrot bird cage, hamster cage, typewriter, encyclopedias, rocker, bridge chairs, hutch, end tables, old Singer sewing machine, televisions, antiques, bikes, much more, 776-0028.
POWER MOWER, Mow-a-Magic, recoil starter, 19" cut, 2 years old, good condition, $15, 388-2692.
CHAIN Hoist, girl's 20" bicycle, push ower, 14" chrome reverse wheels, 1 6, ¼, ½, h.p. motors, 12 guage electrical wiring, electrical boxes and recepticles and air compressor hoses, also paper back books, 825-4124.
DRUMMERS practice pad with stand, $8, 726-1569.
TWO AND a quarter squares aluminum siding, also the other strips that goes with it, 771-3228.
DEHUMIDIFIER, like new, $60; Philco refrigerator, coppertone; end tables, tires G78x14, wide track; inside and outside doors, bathroom sink, 739-6971.
LARGE WINDOW FAN, 9x15 rose rug, GE vacuum cleaner, camera, screen and projector, never used, 739-4889.
SLEEPING ROOM private room, close to McDonnell plant and can company, 739-4889.
LARGE BOX GAMES, books, etc.; men's suits and slacks, sweaters, like new; womens slacks, etc., vases, dishes, household, bicycle parts, 521-3674.
$400 Great Books set, like new, sell for $150, 789-2992, Hillsboro.
POOL TABLE, 4x8, Mach I Brunswick, slate top, like new, 644-5240.
RECORD PLAYER; snow tires; misc. clothes and toys; end table, $4, 776-1739.
BASSINET, basket liner, pad, 2 sheets, $12, all like new, 996-2287.
YARD SALE, resin alligators, etc., Avon, antiques, Beam bottles, glass ware, metal wardrobe, misc., after 10 a.m., Aug. 2 & 3, 2111 Cherokee.
CATTLE RACK, 8 ft. bed, Ironton, $135; natural oak cattle rack, short bed, $75; 2 pony saddles, 15", $90, 12", $40, both all leather; window air cond., Whirlpool, $18,000 BTU; 618-939-7203.
THREE WHITEWALL tires, like new, 650x13, $10 each; metal bed, twin; playpen, 423-4965.
LIL HOBO, new, air cond., trailer, beautiful, take over payments small cash down, HA-9-0739 or 9711 Miriam, Overland.
MOBILE HOME, 10x52, Ranchero, underpenned, air cond., washer, carpet, two utility sheds, good cond., $2,500, must sell, Rt. 2, Lot 6, Butler Mobile Ct., Arnold, 63010.
PIPE THREADER SET, cutter and pipe brace and dyes, full price for all, $40, 838-2336.
FLORESCENT light and fixture, 48" long, $10, 838-2336.
MEAT SLICER, $8, like new, 838-2336.
GLIDER SWING, $25; lounge chair, $8; sliding glass metal cabinet, $15; breakfast set, $15, 773-5919.
DRUM SET, blue sparkle snare, bass, with pedal, tom-tom, cymbal, cowbell, sticks, brushes, $40, 726-1569.
MOBILE HOME, 1971, 12x64, central air, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, immaculate, underpinned, some furniture, $5200, 741-5178.
8MM Revere movie camera, 3 turrent lens, w.a. telephoto, sell or trade, 352-2872.
MATCHING ART carved wedding bands, 14 kt. gold; Hardwick gas range, 36", 522-9061.
TOKENS, with U, W, F, L. H, PTC, B, M, O and KC in center, others, $50, 766-5418.
EMENEE ORGAN, hair dryer, croquet set, wiglet new, electric fire starter, talking phone, tap and ballet shoes, Brownie uniform, 544-5494.
POWER MOWER; machinist tools with chest; ⅓ electric motor, 2 speed; 2 tires, 735x14 on Ford wheels, 481-0471.
DESK, mahogany, one drawer, very reasonable, 481-0471.
MEMORIAL PARK Cemetery, Lucas & Hunt Rds., six grave lot No. 281, section 4, reasonable, 892-7573 after 4:30.
CLUB HOUSE furniture, table small and 3 chairs, $5, needs paint, bed frame, bookcase, $5; Nesco roaster, $5; misc. items, 638-0735.
LARGE WOOD locker, wine colored, 4 doors, 75½" high, 49½" wide, $6, 837-5545.
DINETTE TABLE, 6 chairs, $65, used 1 year; Rathskellar bar and wood cabinet, 5 ft.x42" high, $60; 618-939-7203.
SINGLE GRAVE lot, $150, Memorial Park, 231-1099.

HOUSEHOLD

TWIN SIZE box springs, mattresses, good cond., baby bed, HA-9-0404 evenings or weekends.
TWO END TABLES WITH DRAWERS, matching cocktail table, walnut, formica wood tops; wire recorder and amp., 781-6348.
9x12 RUG with pad, 2 window cornices, combination radio console, 647-0376 after 6 p.m.
GAS STOVE, Kenmore table top, 4 burner, good cond., $10, EV-2-3414.
NEW T-pane window bottom part, 29½ w.x28½ l., $10, 447-5464.
BRASS FLOOR LAMP, large coffee table (66x18), liquor cabinet and antique wash stand, 901 Trellis Ln., 1 blk. w. of S. Berry Rd. off Oakland Ave.
BABY BED and mattress, $8, TW-2-4156.
LARGE BOUNCING SPRING horse, $12; high chair, $8, bouncer, $5; playpen, $5, 427-2042.
RECORD PLAYER, blonde cabinet, $25; mattress, full size, clean, $10, 776-1739.
COSCO High chair, baby bed, car bed, potty chair, shu-fly, like new, $1.50 to $10, 739-3503.
LIVING ROOM tables, tape recorder, G.E. portable stereo, fan, large crock with handles, sit-down ironing board, patio blocks, 352-3633.
BATHROOM carpeting, antique tin box, two pictures in gold frames, teapot, flower arrangements, decorative items to hang on wall, patio blocks, 352-3633.
SEWING MACHINE, beautiful cabinet, all attachments, 993-2387.
AIR CONDITIONER, Whirlpool thermostat, 5000 BTU, like new, used 4 months, $75, FL-3-1590.
DINETTE SET, round walnut, never-mar table, 2 extension leaves, 6 brown and beige high back chairs, $38; 9x12 brown rug, $8, 776-1739.
CHILD'S merry-go-round, 4 seats, red and green; Scott spreader; TV stand on rollers, 15x18 adjustable; Norge Gas dryer; toddler's coat and dress ensembles; all in excellent cond., 524-3293.
METAL BED frame on rollers, white and gold headboard, twin size $10, UN-9-1517.
BUGGY, bathinette, car seat, car crib, pumpkin seat, platform for car, folds flat to make bed, $25 complete, 527-3153.
YOUTH BED frame and sides, $5; dinette set, wrought iron legs, $15, 527-3153.
YARD SALE, Avon, beer lights, resin sea horses, etc., carnival glass, misc. items, after 10 a.m., August 2 & 3, 2111 Cherokee.
CIVIL WAR period table, steamer trunk, antique radio, sewing machine, Jim Beam, metal wardrobe, India brass, beer lights, 664-1835.
KITCHEN SET, table and four chairs, excellent cond., make offer, 544-3151.
WINDOW AIR conditioners, recond., excellent, 12,000 BTU Westinghouse heavy duty, 230 volts, $110; Hotpoint, 10,600 BTU, 115 volt, $95, Carrier portable, $65, 487-4849.
MIRROR DOOR medicine cabinet, $8, cast iron lavatory with chrome legs and towel bars, $10, rug, cocoa color, 10x15, $50, 487-4849.
WESTINGHOUSE, 5000 BTU, air cond., $45; Silver-Tone 18 chord console organ and walnut bench, like new, $90, 287-4059.
RCA 18 inch b-w portable with stand, $40; work bench 1" pressed wood top, 24x48, steel legs, $25, 287-4059.
G.E. AIR CONDITIONER, 12,000 BTU perfect, $75, 110 volt; Philco air cond., 15,000 BTU, 220 volt, $50, MI-7-3923.
FRIGIDAIRE electric range, 40 in. Imperial model, fully equipped, like new, $80, 892-4632 after 5:30 p.m.
36" KENMORE gas range, good cond., $30, 752-7233.
AIR CONDITIONER, 5000 BTU, GE Fashionette, used 2 weeks, will sell for less than half price, 961-0782.
18,500 BTU Hotpoint window air cond., rebuilt unit, $125, 631-1789 after 3 p.m.

REAL ESTATE

FIVE ROOM HOUSE, 50x150 lot, Affton area, $7500, 966-2287.
LOT AT LAKE TIMBERLINE, 70x195, 30x30 foundation, ready to build, 10x10 shed, lots of trees, electric, well, four lakes. ST-1-2237 after 5 p.m.
SAVE ON BROKERS commision 3 per cent off, on 2 bedroom home in excellent condition, good north country location, 869-2320 after 6 p.m.
80 ACRES, pond, 5 room house, horse barn, tack room, hay room, all fenced, Southwest, Mo., EV-3-5040 or 256-3372.
FOR SALE BY OWNER, two family flat, 4-4, good shape, cheap, 4214 McRee, 771-3228.
FIVE ROOM old brick house, needs some repair, near schools and churches, under $9, in Washington, Mo. 781-9031 or 1-239-3576.
FOR SALE BY OWNER, 3 bedroom house, finished basement, large fenced yard with patio, pool, gas lights and gas barbeque grill, stove, refrigerator, Riverview School Dist., 868-1008.
FOUR ROOM BRICK, full basement, family room, central air, garage, storage house, ½ acre, Mehlville, Mo. IV-7-5809.
ROCKY RIDGE RANCH, new permanent home, full basement car port, patio, electric heat, built on 2 clean wooded lots, 483-2449.
COUNTRY HOME in small town, 5 rooms, bath, storage shed, city gas, water, good size lot, good garden, 429-5831.
IDEAL FOR RETIREMENT, 3-3 duplex or 6 rooms, 2 bath home, Old Monroe, $12,500, $800 down, $110 a month, 739-3626.
LAKE HOME, Indian Hills, Cuba, Mo., four rooms with bath, Cedar exterior, paneled interior, furnished, 9 Brixworth Ct., Black Jack, Mo. 63033.
TWO LOTS 50x100 adjacent on Dardene Drive off Highway 94 near St. Charles, UN-9-5459.
FIVE WOODED acres, 14 miles west of Bowling Green, Mo. $1500 WY-3-4888, Speedy.
TWO LOTS, Holiday Shores, 47 acre lake, spring fed, make offer, 481-3063.
LAKE LOT, 72x172, 45 minutes from St. Louis, $1,000, easy terms if desired, 773-8469 after 6:30 p.m.
TWO FAMILY FLAT, southwest, 4-4, large lot, new furnaces, roof, very nice neighborhood, newly painted, 6580 Bradley, 645-7377.
INCOME PROPERTY, 240 per month plus, 231-1099, retiring.
83 ACRES ON Gasconade River, private slough, caves, springs, large house, modern, by owner, Louis Payer, Crocker, Mo., 65452, bargain for cash.
FARM FOR SALE, 38 acres, some timber, 5 room house with bath on black top road, about 1 mi. from Current River, and 12 mi. southeast of Doniphan, Mo. $10,000, 772-7554.

REAL ESTATE

BRICK 7 room house, 2 baths, fireplace, GE electric heat, family room paneled, storm windows, patio, 3 car garage, heated and pool 20x41, 160x100 lot, 822-3845.
COUNTRY HOME in small town, 70 miles west of St. Louis, fenced yard, lots of shade, 429-5831.
UNDER 20,000, 2 big bedrooms, built-ins, walk-out basement with rathskellar, bar and patio, modern brick home, central air, Northwoods, 382-2344.
38 ACRES, 30 miles west of Cape Girirdeau, good hunting, fishing close, blacktop road, mail and school route, half in timber, 352-8305.
WALNUT PARK AREA, 3 rm. cottage, insulated siding, new furnace and h.w. heater, hardwood floors, new porches, 220 wiring, make offer, 382-6084 after 5 p.m.

PETS

REGISTERED blue tick pups, 618-475-3316.
REGISTERED Bay quarter mare, 5 years old, Poco & Dowdy breed, registered yearling quarter stud colt, 487-4604 or 1-742-2228.
AKC reg. female beagle, 1 year old, $75, 766-5418.
FREE KITTENS, mixed breed, 867-6825 after 5:30 p.m.
GREAT DANE, 2 years old, all shots, ears cropped pedigree, fawn female, also great dane puppy, 9 weeks, female, all black registered, very reasonable, 647-6906 or 781-0868.

WANTED

AMPLIFIER for guitar for beginner; concrete mixer, reasonable; lawn swing with 2 seats and top; iron patio table and chairs, TW-2-4156.
WANTED: push type lawn mowers, free for my pickup, 789-2992, Rt. 1, Hillsboro, Mo.
WOULD APPRECIATE patterns for doll clothes, size 16" and up, 773-9075.
LARGE GLASS BOTTLES, ⅜ GALLON OR 901 Trellis Ln. w. of Berry off. Oakland.

SPORTING GOODS

20 FT. ALUMINUM pontoon boat, 45 h.p. motor, 739-8784.
16 FT. ALUMINUM boat with 85 h.p. motor and trailer, reasonable, 583-5305, Union, Mo.
NEW REPLICA of Colt Walker 1847 .44 cal. black powder revolver, no permit needed, 921-1172.
26" 3 speed Schwinn racer; 26" and 24" girl's bicycles; 20" Stingray Schwinn; 20" with training wheels; four tricycles, $3 each, VI-3-2814.
16 FT. CRESTLINER daycruiser, with 75 h.p. Evinrude motor, and trailer, many extras, in excellent cond., $1800, 314-239-4632.
DOUBLE BARREL shot guns, 12 guage, made by A.H. Fox Co. good condition, $200, 438-3829 before 8:30 p.m.
1968 EVINRUDE LARK, 40 horse controls, 2 tanks, battery, electric start, $300, 773-7896 after 6 p.m.
OUTBOARD MOTOR, 1966 four horse McCulloch, $100, guaranteed used less than a total of 10 hours, 968-3953.
1971 fifteen ft. Invader boat with 65 h.p. Mercury motor, 381-5666.
16 FT. THOMPSON and trailer, $100, 30 h.p. Evinrude Manual, $125, 25 h.p. Evinrude elec. $100, 631-5955.

SWAP

TWENTY FT. aluminum pontoon boat, 45 h.p. motor swap for aluminum day cruiser of equal value, 739-8784.

PERSONAL

WOULD THE PEOPLE who purchased the table and chairs on Airway please call HA-7-5516? There is still a middle section to the table that you forgot.

SPECIAL NOTICES

REGARDING SUSPENSIONS OF MEETINGS DURING SUMMER MONTHS

Local 6

All regular meetings of Local 6 will be suspended in July, August and September.

Local 21

All regular meetings of Local 21, Hannibal, will be suspended in June, July, and August.

Local 133

All regular meetings of Local 133 will be suspended in June, July, and August.

Local 367

The regular meetings of Local 367 will be suspended during the months of June, July, and August.

All regular and divisional meetings will resume in September.

Local 574

All regular meetings of Local 574, Cape Girardeau, will be suspended in June, July and August.

Local 600

All regular monthly membership meetings and the regular monthly meetings of the shop stewards will be suspended in June, July and August.

Local 603

All regular meetings of Local 603 will be suspended in July, August and September.

Local 604

Automobile Transport Chauffeurs, Demonstrators, and Helpers. All regular monthly meetings for the months of June, July and August have been suspended.

The next monthly meetings will be held Sept. 10, 1972.

Local 610

Miscellaneous Drivers and Helpers. All regular meetings of Local 610 will be suspended in July and August.

Local 618

Automotive, Petroleum and Allied Industries Employees. All regular membership meetings of Local 618 will be suspended in July, August and September.

Local 682

All general membership meetings and the regular monthly meetings of the shop stewards will be suspended in June, July and August.

Local 688

All regular meetings of Local 688 will be suspended in July and August.

Local 700

All regular meetings of Local 700 will be suspended in May, June, July and August.

The next regular membership meeting will be Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1972, at 7:30 p.m., at Council Plaza.

Local 833

All regular meetings of Local 833 have been suspended during the months of June, July and August except Interco.

Regular Interco meetings will be as usual, on the first Tuesday of each month, 8 p.m., in Jefferson City.

Local 864

All regular meetings of Local 864, Rolla, will be suspended in June, July and August.

Special Notice To RETIREES Of Joint Counil 13

The Teamsters Joint Council 13 Retiree Club meets every Wednesday from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Council Plaza, 300 South Grand Blvd. All retirees of Joint Council 13 are welcome.

LOUIS HERMAN
Treasurer

Special Notice To All Teamster Members

Please get a withdrawal card from your business office when leaving the Teamster union for any reason, and when you are no longer a member. It will save time for you and expedite your immediate need for this withdrawal card.

Charles D. Saffo
Personnel Manager
Locals 610 and 688

City of Hope Awards

William Kaufman (left), Midwest regional director of the City of Hope, presented "Million Dollar Club Awards" to members of the Greater St. Louis Labor and Management Committee of City of Hope. Recipients are (from left) Leo F. Flotron, business manager of Plumbers Union Local 35; Gene Walla, president and business manager, Teamsters Local 682, and president of the Greater St. Louis Labor and Management Committee of City of Hope; Joe Cousin, secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council, and Ray Taylor, business manager of Sheet Metal Workers Local 36. The awards are in recognition of active support of the City of Hope. (Leon Photo)

Democrats Adopt 'People' Platform

MIAMI BEACH (PAI)—A platform ". . . for the people"—supported by the Democratic ticket of Senators George McGovern and Thomas Eagleton as well as Senators Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie—won overwhelming endorsement from delegates at the Democratic National Convention here.

ALMOST ALL of organized labor's proposals on domestic issues, as written into the draft presented to the Convention, sailed through in Convention votes.

The critical section on "jobs, prices and taxes" was presented to the delegates by Steelworkers President I.W. Abel, a delegate from Pennsylvania.

All of the domestic sections, including economic, social justice, education, the environment and the cities, carried devastating indictments of the Nixon Administration. The key points in all these sections had been previously proposed by the AFL-CIO and the UAW.

"The Nixon Administration," the platform said, "has deliberately driven people out of work in a heartless, ineffective effort to deal with inflation. Ending the Nixon policy of creating unemployment is the first task of the Democratic Party."

ONE OF THE sharpest thorns in labor's side has been Nixon's New Economic Policy and the adopted platform states:

"A first priority of a Democratic administration must be the eliminating of the unfair, bureaucratic Nixon Wage and Price controls."

In the thundering chorus, the delegates rejected eight proposals of Governor George Wallace, including one which disavows the use of busing as a tool for achieving quality, integrated education. All of the Wallace proposals were opposed by labor.

On the other side, delegates turned down by a 2-to-1 margin a proposed minimum income of $6,500 a year. Proposals on abortion and homosexuality were not supported either.

ONLY TWO Amendments to the original draft were accepted. One strengthened the stand in support of Israel and the other supported "allocation of Federal surplus lands to American Indians on a first priority basis."

Just as labor considers jobs the most critical issue today, the Democratic platform provides the same thrust.

"The Nixon 'game Plan' calls for more unemployment," the Democratic platform said. "Tens of millions of families have suffered joblessness or work cutbacks in the last four years in the name of fighting inflation . . . and for nothing."

National Health Insurance, another top priority labor goal, received strong endorsement from the Democratic delegates.

The platform section on trade zeroed in on multinational corporations, backed protections for workers hit by low-wage imports and other provisions of the AFL-CIO-supported Burke-Hartke bill except import quotas.

ORGANIZED LABOR has called for fundamental tax justice and spotlighted the shift of the tax burden from the rich to the working people of America. The Democratic platform outlines a tax proposal based upon ability-to-pay along the lines urged by labor.

Solicitors Falsely Claim Teamster Ties

Local unions in Joint Council 13 have been alerted to another phony advertising campaign in which companies having contracts with Teamsters here are the intended victims.

Harold J. Gibbons, president of Joint Council 13, in a letter to all local unions urged them to notify all employers under contract to them that people soliciting under the name of "Missouri-Joint Council, International Teamsters" are fraudulently misrepresenting themselves. They have no connection whatsoever with Teamsters Joint Council 13.

Special Soda Tax Opposed

Missouri's Young Democrats at their recent state convention in Jefferson City went on record in opposition of the proposed special sales tax on carbonated soft drinks.

THEY JOINED a long list of organizations opposed to the discriminatory tax, including Teamsters Joint Council 13.

A proposed amendment to the Missouri Constitution, establishing the tax and allocating revenues from it to the State Conservation Commission, will be on the November ballot after proponents gathered sufficient signatures in an initiative petition drive.

Doug Pew, administrative vice president of Young Democratic Clubs of Missouri, Inc., which has about 5,000 members, said the organization "felt that voter approval of an unprecedented constitutional amendment of this nature could set a pattern for other special interest groups to follow in the future."

"WE RECOGNIZED our responsibility as citizens to come out against the grossly unfair proposal to levy a high tax on one consumer product," Pew said. "We said. "We asked ourselves, 'What, or who, would be next?' "

organization notes that the proposed amendment "would establish a new revenue division within the Missouri Department of Conservation and thereby duplicate an existing state agency as a wasteful cost to the taxpayer."

Approximately 50 organizations so far have expressed official opposition to the proposed tax.

Food Stamps For Strikers

FROM PAGE 1

the eligibility standards for one class of individuals only—those on strike."

Foley chided Anderson for expressing "respect" for workers when he would force their families to go hungry, by depriving them of food stamps that are not even denied to families of criminals.

THE WASHINGTON lawmaker also emphasized that the Food Stamp Act was not passed to be an instrument of either labor or management. It was enacted for only one purpose, he said—"to help feed hungry families."

One strong argument against the amendment was delivered by Rep. Bella Abzug (D-N.Y.), who answered the claim that food stamps are intervention on the union's side in a bargaining impasse by pointing out that the amendment would intervene for employers, helping them to "starve out strikers and their families."

Votes on Food Stamps For Strikers

Missouri Representatives besides Leonor K. Sullivan who voted against the amendment to deny strikers food stamps were James Symington, Richard Bolling, William Hungate and Bill D. Burlison, all Democrats.

Voting to deny food stamps to strikers were Republican Durward G. Hall and Democrats W.R. Hull Jr. and Richard Ichord.

Democrats William Clay and William Randall were recorded as absent.

Pilots Sign Contract

NEW YORK (PAI)—The Air Line Pilots Association and Trans World Airlines signed an agreement reached through mediation here to provide wage increases of 12.5 per cent over the next 15 months for the carrier's 4,600 pilots.

To Explain Trade Bill

WASHINGTON (PAI) — A folder explaining labor's drive for passage of the Burke-Hartke Trade Bill, entitled "Almost One Million Jobs Lost," may be ordered free from AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, 815-16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Message to Nixon

WASHINGTON (PAI) — One of the most simple, direct messages to President Nixon is being carried on bumper stickers hereabouts. It reads: 'UNEMPLOYMENT ISN'T WORKING'.

D.R.I.V.E. Primary Choices

FROM PAGE 1

Representative in the city of St. Louis and four for local offices in St. Louis County.

The council is supporting Milton F. Sventanics for the Democratic nomination for St. Louis Alderman from the 27th Ward.

In St. Louis County, the council is endorsing Democrats Maurice (Babe) Osborn, the incumbent, for County Councilman from the second district; John J. Bantle for magistrate in the ninth district, and Donald L. Schmidt for magistrate in the tenth district.

Republican County Councilman Carl W. Breihan is endorsed for renomination in the sixth district.

FERRIS SAID in all races in which there were incumbents, his committee gave first consideration to them. Their records were studied to determine how well they represented the interests of organized labor and working Americans.

Because of redistricting there are many races without incumbents or with more than one, complicating the endorsement process, he said.

In all such cases, candidates were invited to interviews by committee members and D.R.I.V.E. endorsement recommendations were based on those interviews, Ferris explained.

McGovern, Eagleton Nominated

FROM PAGE 1

criticized by labor for his vote on repeal of section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1965. Since then he has publicly stated he regrets the vote.

Eagleton, a Member of the Senate from Missouri since 1968, has a 20-to-3 COPE record.

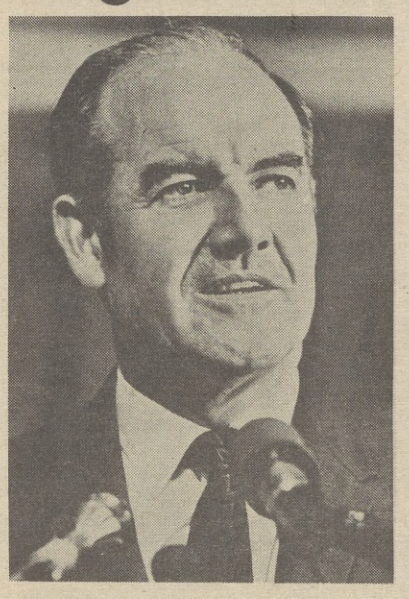
McGovern, who has just turned 50, was born in Avon, S.D. in 1922. Son of a Wesleyan Methodist minister, he grew up in the small town of Mitchell, S.D.

IN WORLD II he flew 35 missions for the 15th Air Force in Italy and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Following the war he completed undergraduate studies at South Dakota Wesleyan University and went on to Northwestern to earn a Ph.D. in American History.

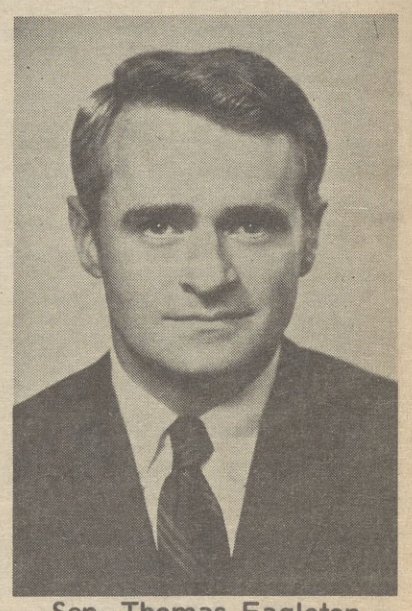
After winning his election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1956 he was defeated in his first try for the Senate in 1960. He was appointed President Kennedy's Food for Peace director.

In 1962 he won his Senate seat by 579 votes following a recount. Six years later he was re-elected by nearly 30,000 votes.

After Robert Kennedy's death during the 1968 Presidential campaign, McGovern declared his candidacy for President. Following the election he was appointed by the Democratic National Committeee as chairman of its Commission on Party Structure and Delegate Selection and became the architect of the party reforms.



Sen. George McGovern



Sen. Thomas Eagleton

HE DECLARED his candidacy for President on January 18, 1971.

Eagleton is the youngest nominee for President or Vice-President since William Jennings Bryan. He is 42 years old. The nominee was born in St. Louis, Mo., and served as a seaman in the Navy in 1948 and 1949. He graduated from Amherst College in 1950 and from Harvard Law School in 1953.

Eagleton became Circuit Attorney of the City of St. Louis in 1957, Missouri Attorney General in 1961 and Lieutenant Governor in 1965. At the time of each of these elections he was the youngest man ever elected to these offices. In his election to the Senate, Eagleton defeated Republican Rep. Thomas B. Curtis, an ultra-conservative but respected Member of the House.

He has worked closely with labor legislative representatives on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, the Committee on the Aging and the District of Columbia Committee, which he chairs.

McGovern and Eagleton are in fundamental agreement on both foreign and domestic issues.